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REMEMBER!
That you can now get some extraordinary bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware at the closing out sale of my stock at No. 5 Whitehall street, at nominal prices. Why, you can get a watch or anything else you want for less than you can buy it anywhere North or East, and at the same time buy it at home of a responsible party. Mr. PICKERT must dispose of his entire stock as rapidly as possible, preparatory to locating exclusively and permanently at No. 51 Whitehall st. Genuine bargains await you. Call for them at once at A. F. PICKERT'S. No. 5 Whitehall street. Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry sacrificed in order to close out.

LADIES' FINE SHOES
We have just opened up the largest stock of Ladies fine Shoes ever brought to Atlanta. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## GEORGIA'S RIVERS.

How They Are Provided for in the River and Harbor Bill.

HELP FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

**The President Sends $10,000—The Fisheries Message Widely Talked Of—News of Interest to Georgia People.**

WASHINGTON, August 26—[Special.]—As the river and harbor bill is now a law, the officials of the engineer bureau are engaged in the preparation of plans for a renewal of work on this class of improvements. In conversation with the engineers your correspondent gained some information relative to intended operations on the improvements in Georgia which may be of interest.

THE ALTAMAHA.

There is on hand for the improvement of Altamaha river the sum of $10,000, which is just one-third of the amount required to complete the project under which the engineers are now working. This money will be used in building ring dams, removing bars, and constructing bank revetments, at points not covered by the first estimates. It is claimed by the engineers that the completion of this improvement will be highly advantageous to commerce and beneficial to the community generally by reducing the cost of transportation, and by encouraging the further development of the timber and naval stores industry.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

For the improvement of Chattahoochee river there is available $20,000, and this will be expended in continuing the work of excavation upon the rock reefs between Eufaula and Columbus, and in the employment of the new snag boat for the removal of logs and other obstructions. It still requires for the completion of this improvement an appropriation of $162,228.

THE COOSA.

There will be spent on the work in Coosa river a larger sum than on any other river in Georgia, the amount being $30,000. This sum too, will do more than half the work required to finish the improvement as originally projected. The expenditures on this work have already amounted to over $450,000, and it still needs for its completion the further sum of $97,000. The money now available will be used in continuing the improvement between Rome and the Selma, Rome ank Dalton railroad bridge in Alabama.

THE FLINT.

Flint river has for its improvement $20,000, of which five thousand dollars will be expended between Albany and Montezuma, and fifteen thousand dollars will be used below Albany. The expenditures on this river have amounted to $103,086, and it will take $83,000 to finish the work. Below Albany the work of cutting through the rock shoals will be continued, and between Albany and Montezuma the obstructions in the river will be removed as far as the funds will allow.

THE OCMULGEE.

To carry forward the work on the Ocmulgee river there can be used $7,500, or a little over one-seventh of what it will take to complete the improvement. The expenditures on this river have amounted to $63,000. It is the desire that the funds available shall be used in the construction of a snag boat for service on this stream. There is no working plant available for this improvement, and if the boat is authorized it will be used in the work of removing obstructions from the river channel.

THE OCONEE.

For the improvement of Oconee river there is on hand $10,000, and it will go a great way toward finishing the project under which the engineers have been working. It needs but $7,500 additional to complete the improvement. The work done on this river, the engineers say, has resulted in enabling steamboats to navigate the river at a stage of water four feet lower than that at which navigation was practicable before the improvement was commenced, and the funds on hand will be used in still further clearing the channel of obstructions.

THE SAVANNAH.

The allotment of $21,000 for the Savannah river will be spent between Augusta and Savannah, and will enable the engineers to complete the original project upon which they have been working, and which has cost $72,500, and then to commence the work under the extended project which is intended to afford greater facilities for commerce and navigation. Under this new plan the engineers are of the opinion that at least a depth of five feet can be secured and maintained.

**Contributions and Politics.**

The New York Sun announces this morning that President Cleveland has sent his check for $10,000 to the national democratic campaign committee, and altogether from the cabinet and personal friends of Mr. Cleveland in Washington $150,000 has thus far been handed in.

Representative Sowden, of Pennsylvania, it seems is doomed to defeat since his district has been combined with that of Representative Ermentrout. Sowden was one of the democrats who voted against the Mills bill, and in attempting to explain his vote to his constituency at Allentown, yesterday, he was hooted down by a boisterous crowd, and resolutions were read disapproving and condemning his action in congress. It is said he will now be an independent candidate for congress against Ermentrout, who will be the democratic nominee. Sowden is the superior man of the two, but of course cannot defeat the regular nominee.

WILL INDORSE THE PRESIDENT.

The house foreign affairs committee meets tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock to consider the fisheries message. Tonight there are only four democrats and four republicans of the committee in the city, but either Mr. Cothran of South Carolina, or Mr. Raynor of Maryland, probably both, are expected back by morning.

Mr. McCreery, acting chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, said to your correspondent today that the committee, if the absent democrats return, would report favorably on Mr. Wilson's bill granting the power asked by the president without the change of one word. He said the democrats are ready to give the president all the power he desires, and the matter will be pushed through at once.

The republicans of the senate will have to continue debate on the message tomorrow and speedily dispose of it. But how to do that is now the question with them. To decide upon this the leaders of the party were in caucus at the home of Senator Edmunds all this afternoon, but their decision, if any was reached, could not be learned. Those present were extremely reticent, pointedly refusing to say a word about their action.

ABOUT ADJOURNMENT.

As matters now stand, with the president's fisheries message and the senate tariff bill still resting quietly in committee, there seems to be no thought of adjournment. The best informed members of both parties say the first of November will certainly find congress still in session, and many predict this session will run into the next. The absentees telegraphed for yesterday commenced arriving tonight, and by Wednesday an unusually full attendance is expected.

Hon. Martin V. Calvin and Mr. T. S. Raworth, of Augusta, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bresee, of Atlanta, are here today.

E. W. B.

**A POLITICAL CENTER.**

**How Campaign Thunder is Being Turned Out in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Few people are aware that the government printing office is the greatest center of political activity and information in the country. It is a fact, nevertheless. For months past a dozen great presses and scores of employes have been engaged night and day in printing and sending to the folding rooms of congress untold tons of political literature, which is circulated under the frank of congressmen through every state and territory of the union.

The public printer is not violating the law, either. Under an old law of congress made in the palmy days of republican rule, any congressman can order of the public printer any matter that has appeared in the Congressional Record, paying the actual cost of printing the same. The republicans started the ball rolling this year printing and circulating five hundred thousand copies of John Sherman's tariff speech. The tariff debate in the house gave the democrats a chance, and they have beaten the republicans two to one in their expenditures for tariff speeches. Altogether about ten million copies of the president's message and tariff speeches have been printed at the government printery and sent out to the voters of the country.

Certain democratic congressmen have been lavish in their expenditures in this direction. Wm. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, gave his brother members the privilege of ordering as many copies of his tariff speech as they wanted at his expense. The generous offer cost Mr. Scott more than his year's salary, or about $7,000 for nearly a million speeches. Certain congressmen have been enthusiastic in circulating and printing the president's tariff message, and have distributed 1,500,000 of them. The speeches of Mills, Carlisle, Scott, Wilson of West Virginia, Voorhees, Colquitt, McMillin, Nelson, Fitch and others have been given an immense circulation by democrats. Sherman's and McKinley's speeches have been the favorites with republicans.

The democrats have also shrewdly circulated thousands of Hale's speeches on civil service and Ingalls' speech denouncing Hancock and McClellan, with Joe Blackburn's reply thereto. Nearly every congressman has made a tariff speech and sent from one thousand to fifty thousand among his constituents. Altogether, congressmen have spent about $100,000 this year getting their speeches, etc., printed at the government printing office. In addition, large numbers of speeches have been printed for congressmen at the private printing offices in Washington.

**THE WEEK'S WORK.**

**Business That Will Be Transacted in the Senate and House This Week.**

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The unfinished business of the senate—the bill to admit Washington territory—will probably be laid aside again tomorrow, temporarily, and thereafter from day to day until the debate on the president's message is over and it is referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Senator George has the floor for a speech upon the message when it comes up.

Another matter which will interfere with the consideration of unfinished business is the Jackson, Miss., political riot resolutions. These were called up on Thursday merely for the purpose of giving Senator Wilson, of Iowa, an opportunity to deliver a speech, which speech is not yet finished. If upon its conclusion, Senator Pugh, or any one on the democratic side, wishes to reply, custom and courtesy will require that an opportunity be given. The bills to admit North Dakota and Montana are likely to be taken up after the Washington territory bill.

Whether or not the week will be a blank in the house from a legislative stand point will depend on the measure of success attending the efforts to secure not only the presence, but the continuous attendance, of a quorum.

It is the present intention to suspend the hostilities engendered by the French spoliation claims long enough to allow the house to act upon the conference report upon the sundry civil appropriation bill, which is expected to be ready tomorrow. After that has been disposed of the struggle will be renewed upon the general deficiency bill. Later on the conferees on the army appropriation bill are expected to report.

If the foreign affairs committee is able to get a quorum, it may report back to the house during the week the Wilson retaliatory bill with the result of transferring in part to the house the interest which followed the debate in the senate last week upon the president's message.

**THE WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.**

**How the Weather of the Past Week Has Effected the Crops.**

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The weather crop bulletin, issued by the signal office, says: The weather during the week has been especially favorable for harvesting and farm work in the northwest. The wheat harvest progressed rapidly in the central and northern portion of the Dakota and Minnesota, from which region the reports indicate that the damage to the wheat crop from the frosts of last week was largely overestimated. This morning's report indicate that favorable harvest weather will continue in that section. During the early part of the week, in the northern portions of the corn belt, the weather was favorable, but the growth of the plant was retarded by the low temperature. Very light frosts occurred in Michigan and Northern Illinois on the 22d, probably causing no injury to the crops. Reports from Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina indicate that the weather for the week has been favorable to all crops. High winds and heavy rains did considerable damage to growing crops in Louisiana and Mississippi. High winds also damaged corn in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey, but the attending rains will doubtless improve the crop. In the northern and western portions of New England the weather was favorable for growing crops, but some damage doubtless resulted from the high winds and heavy rains in the southern portion.

**HE DENIES IT IN TOTO.**

**General LeFevre Says He Did Not Make the Bad Break Credited to Him.**

NEW YORK, August 26.—General Ben LeFevre appeared before the aqueduct commission yesterday.

General LeFevre's testimony in effect was a complete denial of the story that Contractor McBean told on Wednesday to the senate committee. The ex-congressman stated that sub-Contractor Paige, to whom he is said by Mr. McBean to have said that by the payment of $150,000 the firm of Brown, Howard & Co. might gain the friendship of three members of the aqueduct board, had been his friend for twenty years. The witness had, however, never had any such conversation with Paige as was testified to by Mr. McBean. He had never said that $150,000 would purchase three of the commissioners. "No such conversation ever took place," said General LeFevre, emphatically, "nor did anything approaching it take place."

**Mrs. Sheridan's Pension.**

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The house committee on invalid pensions yesterday took up for consideration Timothy J. Campbell's bill granting a pension of $5,000 to the widow of General Sheridan. The bill had been referred to a sub-committee of one, consisting of Morrill, of Kansas, who recommended that the amount be fixed at $2,000 per annum. Judge Yoder, of Ohio, moved to fix it at $3,500, the amount recommended by the senate committee. This was adopted, and the bill was ordered to be reported with the amount placed at $3,500.

**Nearly a Centenarian.**

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 26.—Michael Connell, a prominent Irish citizen and the oldest person in this city, died this morning, aged 99.

## ONLY SEVENTEEN

Was an Alabama Girl Who Took Her Own Life.

DEATH PREFERABLE TO MARRIAGE

**With a Man Whom She Did Not Love—She Loved Another and Takes Laudanum.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 26.—[Special.]—Further particulars of the suicide of Miss Ida Fulton at Brewton, Ala., last Friday, reveals a very sad case of blighted hopes and disappointed affection. She loved against the judgement of her parents, not wisely, perhaps, but too well. Miss Fulton was only about seventeen years of age, accomplished and attractive and she belonged to one of the best families of the place. When the news first went abroad that she had committed suicide, no cause was assigned, but it has been learned since that the desperate course was prompted by disappointment in love affairs. The unhappy young lady left two letters, one to her mother and one to the man she loved. It seems that her parents did not sanction her attachment to her real lover, and to please them she was betrothed to a man she did not and could not love. Finding herself between these walls of trouble, she sought relief in death from an overdose of morphine administered by her own hands.

In the note to her heart-chosen sweet heart she gave him her ring and requested him to kiss her once in death before the burial. Her engagement with the man chosen by her parents had gone so far that her wedding trosseau had been prepared, but there was a funeral dirge instead of a wedding march.

The young lady sent the cook to a drug store in Brewton and got sixty cents worth of morphine. She kept the deadly drug concealed about her person until she retired for the night. She had been bright and cheerful during the evening and her desperathe purpose was never suspected. Her parents found her early the next morning in a state of unconscious stupor and she died in a few hours. The funeral took place yesterday.

**FIGHTS WITH SETTLERS.**

**Trouble in Colorado—A Sheriff Posse Besieged and Fired Upon.**

DENVER, Col., August 26.—A Trinidad, Col., special says: What may prove a long and bloody struggle opened today on the Maxwell Grant at Stonewall, forty miles west of Trinidad.

The sheriff's posse sent to keep the peace was met by armed settlers in numbers estimated at from 200 to 500 men. The settlers demanded the arms of posse which demand was refused.

The posse took up quarters in the Pooler hotel, a large frame building. The settlers endeavored to force an entrance when the posse opened fire. R. R. Russell, one of the oldest settlers, fell dead and two or three others were wounded, and the building was soon riddled with bullets.

The eye-witness who gave this information left while the conflict was yet going on. Citizens are greatly excited. The sheriff is gathering men in numbers to go to the relief of besieged posses. It is believed that the building will be burned and a dozen besieged deputies put to death before morning. The settlers come from tributaries of the Pugative river, Vermejo, New Mexico, and also from the Costillo grant in these mountain fastnesses. It seems useless to oppose them with either militia or regular troops.

Public sentiment in Trinidad is entirely with the settlers. Another courier is expected to arrive tonight. The settler cavalry is composed of both Americans and Mexicans. The Mexicans are painted as for war.

**QUIET AT ST. MARTINSVILLE.**

**Rumors of the Uprising of Negroes Seem Unfounded.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 26.—A dispatch from Saint Martinsville says: For three or four weeks past wild rumors have been spreading all over the parish that the negroes were arming and that a conflict of races was imminent. These rumors induced the whites to organize for protection and safety. As a measure of preservation the whites decided to disarm the negroes. The whites left yesterday for the fifth ward and completed the work of disarming without any resistance except in one instance, where the whites were fired upon by two negroes, Albert Harris and his son, who were entrenched in a cabin. The negroes fired fifteen or twenty shots, which were returned by the whites.

After firing for ten minutes the negroes surrendered. One of them was wounded in the arm. They were escorted out of the parish and warned never to return.

The work of disarming continued in the section of the fifth ward where the trouble was anticipated, but the rumor proved to be unfounded. Two bad characters were ordered to leave the parish within a specified time. The weapons taken from the negroes were mostly old shotguns. A few rifles were found but there was nothing showing aggressive armament except in cases of Albert Harris who had a new Winchester rifle and a good supply of ammunition. All is now quiet.

**A Brutal Murder.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 26.—[Special.]—Late last evening Turney Harbor killed his son-in-law, Joseph Chumley, about nine miles south of Collinsville, Ala.

Harbor got into some trouble with his grandchildren and he and Chumley met at the schoolhouse in the neighborhood to adjust the matter. The two men disagreed and a bitter quarrel followed, which ended in Harbor literally cutting his son-in-law to death with a big dirk.

The murderer made his escape. There is great excitement over the brutal affair.

**An Insurance Man Arrested.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 26.—[Special.] R. M. Trowbridge, a collector for the Equitable Accident Insurance company, was arrested here today on a charge of embezzlement and forgery and locked up in jail. He acknowledges that he has not turned over the money he has collected, but says he did not intend to commit a crime. The amount of the embezzlement will be ascertained at the hearing, which takes place tomorrow.

**The Father Killed.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 26—[Special.] A passenger train on the Nashville road ran into a buggy just east of Stevenson, Ala., today in which was a man, his wife and child. The man was killed and the woman and child badly hurt. The names cannot be learned.

**THEY FAVOR UNION.**

**The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Illinois Healing All Differences.**

CHICAGO, August 26.—The conference committees of the two wings of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Illinois held an important meeting at McCoy's Hotel, this city, today.

Spellman, of Peoria, presided. After speeches by Richard Powers and others, resolutions were unanimously adopted recommending that the members of the Ancient Order, by whatever name known, cease from the present moment to regard each other as antagonistic, and request the national officers of both bodies to immediately arrange basis of union and if necessary send envoys abroad to inaugurate harmonious solution of the difficulties that have for so many years existed in organization which unitedly numbers a quarter of million men.

The resolutions earnestly call upon state organizations of the order throughout the United States to join with the A. O. H. of Illinois in the demand for union and urge the necessity for immediate action on part of the heads of the order in America.

**DOES WHITNEY WANT IT.**

**Some Interesting Political Rumors About the New York Governorship.**

CINCINNATI, O., August 26.—An Enquirer special from New York says: Among the interesting bits of political gossip with which the politicians have been regaling themselves for twenty-four hours, is the report that Secretary Whitney of the navy department, has been quietly looking over the ground to see if he cannot himself become the democratic nominee for governor in this state. The antagonism of the administration to Governor Hill has been open and marked for a long time, but active antagonism was supposed to be entirely confined to such friends of the administration out of office as ex-Mayor Grace. It now seems that Mr. Grace and others have simply been put forward to make the fight against Governor Hill, and create a condition of things in which Mr. Whitney hopes to come forward as an apparent compromise candidate.

At least that is the understanding of people who claim to have been studying his movements. Quiet expressions of discontent with the head of the administration have been floating around credited to Mr. Whitney, which have not been denied by his friends. They are said to have been put out in order to gain friends among the anti-Cleveland democrats who have rallied around Mr. Hill's standard and make it possible for them to give Mr. Whitney support in case he can manipulate a nomination. The Tammany movemen against Mr. Hill is said to be entirely Mr. Whitney's conception.

His well-known capacity for covering his tracks in politics, and directing extensive movements in his party without himself appearing on the surface, lend credence to the story. It has been known for a year or two that Mr. Whitney is disgusted with Washington life quite outside of any relations with the administration. He is such a thorough New Yorker that life at the national capital has been a positive bore to him, and he has not hesitated to express himself in that direction to all his friends. His party affiliations have been largely with protective tariff democrats, and this may account somewhat for his desire to leave the cabinet for the state capitol. Besides all this the governorship of the state of New York is at the present time a glittering prize to any ambitious democrat, because it is regarded in their party as the stepping stone to the presidency.

It is this feeling about the governorship that makes the friends of Governor Hill so intensely anxious to have him hold on to the office from which they hope to make him Mr. Cleveland's successor in case the democrats succeed in winning the presidential election. There have been well-founded reports for a long time that Secretary Whitney has had his eye on the white house, and in that light his ambition to become governer can be readily understood. His friends are said to argue that the canvass in this state must stand or fall by the presidential vote, and that the nomination of an administration candidate for governor would neither make nor mar the success of the party. Governor Hill's friends, on the other hand, say that the party can not afford to put all its eggs in one basket.

**CENSURING MAYOR HEWITT.**

**The Central Labor Union Takes Offense at One of His Letters.**

NEW YORK, August 26.—At the Central Labor union today two letters were read from Mayor Hewitt.

In the first he states he is opposed to tenement cigar work, and advises the union to apply to the legislature to remedy the evil. He thought the letter of the cigarmakers' union used unmeasured terms, and he says if the work in the houses is done in the manner stated, he would direct the board of health to take action on proof being furnished.

In the second he declined to raise a subscription for the three girls who were discharged because of their evidence before the congressional investigating committee, as he did in the case of Foreman Hart who was boycotted by labor organizations, but states he is willing to devote the surplus of the Hart subscription to a proper case of need when presented.

A motion of censure was passed, and it was resolved to rebuke him at the polls, should an opportunity arise. An unsuccessful attempt was then made to raise the beer boycott entirely.

**HIGH WATER RAVAGES.**

**A Bridge Swept Away at Cincinnati—Loss $200,000.**

CINCINNATI, O., August 26.—At 10 o'clock this forenoon the false work for building the superstructure of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway bridge over the Ohio between Covington and Cincinnati was swept away by a great raft of drift wood that had accumulated at its base.

This trestle work was of wood and was over one hundred feet above low water in the river. A V shaped protection of coal barges had been formed on the upper side of the trestle to keep off the drift, but the drift sucked under boats and made an immense raft.

At ten today this great raft, propelled by thirty-two feet of water in the river, moved and pushed the lofty trestle work off its foundation, dropping three hundred and fifty feet of iron bridge a distance of one hundred feet in the raging stream below. No persons were injured.

The trestle with a great raft of driftwood and flat boats went down the river ten or twelve miles where some of it was stopped and anchored. The iron work, of course, lies in the river near the Kentucky pier of the channel span. The losers are the contractors, the Phœnix Bridge company. They estimate their loss at nearly $200,000. Two weeks more low water would have made them safe. They say that if they choose to go to extra expense of working both night and day, the accident will not delay completion of the bridge.

**AN AGED MANIAC.**

**An Alabama Wild Man Who Does Not Know His Name.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 26.—[Special.]—Late last night Deputy Sheriffs Smith and Owens, of Shelby county, passed through this city, taking to the insane asylum at Tuscaloosa a wild maniac who was captured last Friday.

The man was found wandering in the woods near Coosa mountain, Shelby county. He was almost naked and his hair and beard had grown to a great length. He was unable to tell his name, and no one knows who he is or where he came from. When he found out that he had been deprived of his liberty he at once began to rave, and had to be bound hand and foot. When his captors attempted to bind him they found that he possessed the strength of a giant, and it required the combined efforts of six men to overpower him.

The man is about fifty years of age, and his hair and beard are perfectly white.

**Another Big Strike.**

CHICAGO, August 26.—An Evansville, Ind., special is to the effect that all trains have been stopped on the Mackey system of railroads, owing to the strike declared against the roads therein embraced by Chiefs Arthur and Sargent today. The system includes the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville; Evansville and Indianapolis, and Evansville and Terre Haute roads, having a total length of 700 miles.

The trouble began some weeks ago out of discriminations said to have been made by Master Mechanic Smith against the brotherhood men. Chiefs Arthur and Sargent came to the scene of action and temporarily settled the matter, but repeated Snubs, it is alleged, have precipitated a strike which includes all engineers, firemen and switchmen.

The management has telegraphed to Chicago, Burlington and Quincey road in Chicago for aid in securing them men.

**To the Highest Tribunal.**

TACOMA, W. T., August 26.—Papers were filed and approved yesterday by Judge Allyn, appealing the recent decision of the supreme court relative to woman suffrage, to the supreme court of the United States.

## A GLOOMY SUNDAY

Passed by the Hemmed-in People of Jacksonville.

ARE THE NAMES SUPPRESSED

**Nine New Cases Yesterday With Two Deaths—The Quarantine at Waycross Causes Much Excitement.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 26.—[Special.] The day is bright and cool, but the city is quiet and sombre as the home of the dead.

Everybody was wild with excitement yesterday evening over the action of Waycross, Ga., in refusing passage of through trains through that town. A car load of passengers and baggage was sent back to the camp at Boulogne when free passage northward had been expected, much to the inconvenience, loss,

SUFFERING AND DISGUST OF PASSENGERS.

It was bad enough, for it compelled every passenger leaving Florida to remain in a refugee camp ten days before proceeding on his journey, and it naturally caused much uneasiness, for women and children unused to the alternate rains and sunshine of camp life might suffer severely there, and in all probability take sick.

With a view of ascertaining the exact condition of the camp and what provision had been made for comfort therein, the Times-Union dispatched its city editor, Mr. M. R. Bowden, to Boulogne this morning in order that he might write up the place and try to inform the public what it might expect. He boarded the 7-o'clock train, but when the cars had reached the Lavilla crossing—only a short distance out from the station—the conductor accosted Bowden with the remark: "I can carry you no further than this," and, stopping the train, proceeded to lock the car doors. He explained that the officials in Jacksonville had received strict orders from the headquars of the Savannah, Florida and Western not to take any more passengers from Jacksonville, and he was simply obeying orders. He permitted engine hands, conductor, brakemen and mail agents to pass through, but all cars must be locked in transit through towns which have quarantined.

Bowden brought the news into the city. As it spread it created

WIDE CONSTERNATION AND INDIGNATION.

Many had made full preparations for spending the limit of the quarantine at Boulogne camp, and were intending going there tomorrow. Now not a soul can leave Jacksonville. The quarantine is complete, with scores of hospitable cities in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and the Carolinas swinging their gates wide open; not a person in Jacksonville is permitted to set foot upon an outgoing car. Great excitement prevails and there has been some talk of tearing up the Savannah, Florida and Western tracks, the argument being that if that road refuses to take passengers out, the citizens may very properly refuse to let cars come in.

"Sauce for goose is sauce for gander."

These threats of course come from irresponsible people, but the same feeling of indignation overmasters all classes alike. It being Sunday, no meetings of committees or associations have been held, consequently no official action or expression of opinion has been had: but the people are in an extremely hot mood over this outrage and will not be trifled with.

THE FIVE O'CLOCK REPORT.

At 5 p. m. the report for the day is as follows: New cases, 4; Mr. F. E. Bogue, 42 West State street, a leading Bay street furniture dealer; Miss Minnie Bours, 87 East Adam street; Mrs. F. A. Bogart, 67 East Monroe street, and Emilio Castello, 31 East Adam street, Died, two—E. W. Dixon, jeweler, at St. Luke's hospital, and Fireman Craugh, who was taken sick yesterday.

Old Dr. Huan, who has hitherto been somewhat skeptical as to the existence of genuine yellow fever here, assisted at the post-mortem examination of these two victims, and asserts with great positiveness that they died with yellow fever beyond a doubt.

Discharged, two—Davis Floyd and Robert Grace, from Sand Hills hospital. This gives the situation up to 5 p. m. as follows: New cases, 4; deaths, 2; recoveries, 2; under treatment, 59; total number of cases to date, 95; total deaths to date, 14.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

There were only nineteen worshippers in St. John's church this morning. The congregation in the summer time generally aggregates 350 or 400.

Within a very few minutes a consultation has been had with Agent Stephens of the Savannah, Florida and Western road. He says he has received information that Dr. Hamilton is endeavoring, through the national government, to force Waycross authorities either to admit the passage of through trains or else provide for the detention of refugees at Boulogne as heretofore. Negotiations may require two or three days in consummation.

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

Latest official bulletin gives five additional cases, making with the four already reported nine in all. They are Burton Mayo, colored; Fannie and Grace Harden, two children, corner of Pine and Forsyth; Miss McCraig, corner Pine and Forsyth; Henry McGuire, no number.

A yellow fever patient was also brought down from Boulogne quarantine camp on the train tonight and was sent to the hospital.

**Government Officer for Georgia.**

WASHINGTON, August 26.—[Special]—Hon. Jake Dart, of Brunswick is here.

Mr. Dart came on last night to see Surgeon-General Hamilton in regard to the government taking charge of the quarantine inspection on the Georgia coast. In company with Judge Crisp he called upon Dr. Hamilton this morning and had him order the appointment of a government inspector at Waycross.

The surgeon-general also informed him that the government would secure the patrol boat for the inspector at Brunswick, and relieve the citizens of that place of the heavy expenses they have been undergoing.

The senate bill appropriating $200,000 to prevent the spread of yellow fever, will probably pass the house tomorrow or Tuesday.

**IS THERE A SUPPRESSION OF NAMES?**

**A Spicy Special from the Inside—The Panicky Feeling.**

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—[Special.]—A Jacksonville special to the Times-Democrat, speaking of the situation there, says:

The lack of confidence was illustrated by the fact that as soon as Friday's report was given out a number of people left the city, and yesterday many more left.

There was talk yesterday morning of suspicious cases that were not reported. One case is that of a city official who has been confined at a prominent physician's house for several days, and no one is allowed to see him. Still no report is made. Dozens of such cases are given reporters, and the feeling created thereby certainly does not tend to allay the panicky feeling of the people. They

WANT TO KNOW THE WORST

and be prepared for it, but certain ones in authority prefer to work in the dark.

It would seem that President Mitchell is in favor of giving the widest publicity to all news, but it seems that newspapers are not held in much esteem by one or two others. If these concealed cases are yellow fever, then some one is criminally responsible. If not, the public should known the exact facts in the matter for concealment and the loss of confidence would create a panic that would be very pernicious in its effect.

One gentleman was cruel enough to suggest as an explanation of the action in suppressing the names of the victims, that, as the aristocracy were catching it, they did not like their names mingled with canaille—Tom, Dick and Harry, and, perhaps, the newspaper men.

Friday morning was delightful, with a cool breeze from the ocean, but the sun was shining down rather too hotly for the peace of those who were watching for the daily crop of microbes.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

A St. Augustine dispatch says that Ed Sabin, a dry goods merchant of Jacksonville, has been at that place endeavoring to secure sufficient patronage to establish a direct line of steamers from Charleston to Fernandina and St. Augustine, and that the merchants and citizens heartily indorsed the scheme, promising almost their entire patronage. Mr. Sabin had also visited Palatka, and the merchants there indorsed the movement in a substantial manner. Delay and annoyance caused by freight coming via Palatka would be avoided, and at present, as no Jacksonville freights are allowed in Palatka or St. Augustine, it would necessarily be a great benefit to the St. Augustine trade. Mr. Sabin has received assurance from steamship lines that steamers would be put on immediately provided they obtained a sufficient guarantee. In two weeks St. Augustine would probably be connected with northern ports.

DR. MITCHELL TALKS.

Dr. Mitchell was seen last night and said, regarding the rumored turning back of Jacksonville coaches at Waycross: "I would say that this board has received no notification of such action. I understand that the advisability of establishing an absolute quarantine was considered on Friday. If such restrictive measures were deemed necessary and adopted, the health authorities of this city should have been immediately notified."

**An Outlet Provided.**

The following telegram to the East Tennessee authorities was received yesterday:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 26.—S. C. Ray, Agent East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia: Superintendent Fleming wires that he has established a health train from Jacksonville to Camp Ferry. This train is under the direction of Dr. Guiteras. No one is admitted to the camp unless provided with certificates of Drs. Mitchell and Kenworthy. This train will leave Jacksonville about 8 p. m. We expect to arrange for this travel tomorrow for points north of Washington and Memphis.

**EPIDEMIC OF BLACK MEASLES.**

**The Rapid Spread of the Disease Among the Negroes on the Plantations.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 26.—[Special.]—Secretary state board of health, has received additional and important information concerning the alarming epidemic of black measles, which is prevailing among the negroes on the plantations along the Santee river, in Georgetown county.

On the plantation of Mr. Hozard, where over thirty negroes have died from the disease, and it is said to be spreading so rapidly that an entire cessation of work on the growing crops is feared.

The crops consist mostly of rice which is now in the milk and requires careful watching. Efforts will at once be made to control the disease by segregating the sick, but the hospital facilities in that section are not great, and it is doubtful if and relief can be had unless the general government takes hold of the matter.

No appeal for aid has been made as yet. This is the only epidemic in the state. The infected section is in the extreme northeastern section of the state, remote from cities and trade centres.

**ANXIETY IN HALIFAX.**

**Where a Gloomy Feeling Prevails That Serious Troubles are Impending.**

HALIFAX, August, 24.—Those who have contended that Canada made too liberal concessions to the United States are pleased that the fisheries treaty is rejected, but others who have desired an amicable settlement of the desputes on almost any equitable basis express extreme anxiety over the United States senate's action. All parties are unanimous in demanding that the modus vivendi shall be immediately rescinded and that the whole resources of the dominion, if necessary, shall be placed at the disposal of the marine department for the adequate, stern and unyielding protection of Canada's fishing grounds. Only those vessels which have taken out licenses for the present season will be allowed in Canadian ports, except under the convention of 1818.

In all circles the gloomy feeling prevails that serious troubles are impending. The American fishermen will not restrain themselves from following the fish within limit. If found trespassing, the Canadian cruisers are bound to make a capture. Here is a fair supposition: A Canadian cruiser signals for a fisherman found trespassing on Canadian fishing grounds to lay to. The fisherman tries to escape. The cruiser sends a shot across his bow. Backed by the senate's action, the fisherman persists in his efforts, and the next shot strikes his hulk, sending the vessel to the bottom, perhaps, or else killing one or more American citizens. What action will the United State government take in the exigency that will inevitaby ensue? Will not the British minister be compelled to leave Washington?

The Canadian people feel that they are backed by the whole resources of the British empire. They know that the British squadron stationed here could blow up New York city within four days. The Canadian parliament, by its ratification of the treaty, has proposed liberal concessions in the interest of peace. No government could live in Canada that would make a more complete abandonment of Canadian contentions. If there is bloodshed in consequence of the senate's inscrutable action the responsibility must rest upon those who by their gross misrepresentations of the facts have influenced the senate's action. The action of the senate persisted in, or even while affairs remain in status quo, can scarcely result otherwise than in violence, and for this the United States must take the responsibility in the eyes of the world.

**No Party Move.**

LONDON, August 25.—The News ridicules the argument that President Cleveland's message relative to the fisheries question is a party move. He would not have recommended retaliation unless he had regarded it as the last alternative to the rejected treaty. With reference to the Toronto Mail's demand for customs union between Canada and the United States, the daily News says: "It would be a strange and ironical stroke of fortune should Mr. Chamberlain, who poses as an ardent imperialist, have indirectly contributed by his recklessness and rancor to the detaching of the dominion from the sovereignty of the queen."

**Another Would-be President.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 26.—[Special.]—J. B. Hughes, a crank living in Tuscaloosa county, has announced himself a candidate for president.

He makes his announcement through the columns of a Tuscaloosa paper and says he has no pole and running for president on the sly.

At the close of his announcement, he says: "I am working this thing all on the sly and doing it mighty quiet. But the number of votes I will poll will fool somebody. I will get votes in every state in the union."

**Blown to Atoms.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 26.—The explosion of twenty thousand pounds of powder occured in the drying house of the Giant Powder company, near West Burkaley, yesterday. Two white men and three Chinamen were killed. The white men were Josiah Lewis and C. Bunce. The buildings were blown to atoms.

# A CITY'S GRATITUDE.

## Blackshear Still Shut Out by Savannah.

### Four Days of Enforced Isolation—Savannah Fighting the United States—A Conflict of Authority.

BLACKSHEAR, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—This is Blackshear's fourth day of complete isolation from the world, and Savannah has so far escaped the dreadful fever, which fact would fill the heart of Blackshear full to overflowing was it not for a lingering suspicion that the experiment of isolating and starving the people of Blackshear in order to keep the fever from Savannah is proving so successful that it may be made public.

There is one circumstance, however, that gives the people here courage and fortitude, and that is the sympathy of Savannah for their condition. Those who have never had it offered have yet to knew what sympathy, sweet sympathy, means. To have a midnight robber as he softly.

CHOKES THE BREATH

out of you tell you in polite language he is sorry to have it to do is enough to make you wish for strength to rise up and call him blessed.

Blackshear has suffered a little disappointment of which she has nerved herself to speak and that is she has been unable to get any little holes punched in her letters for the last three days. It is true she could dispense with this ornament were it not for one thing, and that is the letters are still here.

This perhaps is necessary in order to keep the fever from Savannah and, being so, the people here won't complain. Still all candid minds must admit that it is a little hard to be unable to send a few lines to headquarters telling the supreme dictators in command that you are prepared to die nobly and gratefully

MARTYRS TO THE GREAT CAUSE

of Savannah. It is being secretly understood that the survivors of Blackshear in November expect to surprise the country. They hate to do it, because surprises sometimes are unpleasant, and the more conservative element is trying to frown it down; still, unless there is a very great change soon, it is thought Blackshear will vote for the Western Union telegraph company for the presidency.

This is given confidentially, because it is rather a reflection on the patriotism of Blackshear to know that she countenances the only enemy Savannah has.

The trouble is, the Western Union has refused to become party to the bottling up of Blackshear, and ought to be frowned down by all right-thinking people.

The diversion of eating around with

WHOEVER HAS THE MOST

has been varied today by a discussion of the most momentous question now existing on the continent. It seems that war is about to be declared between Savannah and the United States, and the result is being anxiously looked forward to. Of course, the betting is largely in favor of Savannah, though there are enough people who think the United States would put up a pretty good fight against her to make the discussion real warm at times.

The trouble is this: A large blue-coated man from the United States, whom our people were a little uncertain as to whether he was the president or simply a plain cabinet officer, came down and put guards in front of Mr. Balentine's house. The point seemed to be with the front door, as microbes are said to

IGNORE BACK DOORS.

The orders were to keep everything in and everything out of the front door. After awhile Savannah sent out a man, probably an expert citizen, who was to clean up and fumigate Mr. Balentine's house. The guards not being very well acquainted with the United States, but knowing Savannah, hastened to open the gates for him. The result is the United States immediately ordered the expert citizen of Savannah arrested and confined in Mr. Balentine's house until the United States could be heard from.

Blackshear's acquaintance with both parties is limited, but it is said now that the United States man is a United States marine surgeon, W. H. H. Hutton, and the expert Savannah citizen is Mr. J. M. Humphries. Should the conflict deepen, Blackshear's interest will be that usual in foreign wars, viz: the probable effect on the price of breadstuffs.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The situation remains unchanged today, and should Savannah be downed, it must be attributed to the fact that she can't come to her expert citizen's relief without doing the horrible thing of letting a train stop at Blackshear. Some few of the bolder citizens here have managed to say that they don't think it is right for the United States to make a prison of a private citizen's residence, but the cooler heads suggested it would be better to postpone the expression of an opinion until they could hear what effect this procedure would have in keeping the yellow fever out of Savannah.

The truth must be told, however, that the cooler citizens are being outnumbered, and, awful to relate, in a mass meeting of the citizens yesterday there was not one who voted against the following resolution, offered by Hon. John C. Nicholls:

Resolved, That we regard the action of the sanitary board of the city of Savannah in refusing to allow trains to stop at Blackshear, without a moment's warning, as being without a parallel in the history of this country for unmitigated inhumanity.

When Savannah reads it, however, she must remember that the people out of the world lose sight of the small conventionalities of high life. Polished, cultivated people learn to be cuffed, kicked, robbed and starved, and to accept the situation gracefully and acknowledge

THANKS FOR HAVING LIVED AT ALL.

Constant intercourse with the world enables them to do this, and this intercourse, owing to Savannah's action, Blackshear is now a stranger; hence Savannah ought to excuse her uncouth manners.

If there is any one thing that Blackshear loves to do it is to receive and obey instructions from Savannah. When Savannah says, "Blackshear has got the yellow fever and must quarantine other people and keep them from coming here taking it," Blacksher hastened to do it.

Yesterday the city fathers of Blackshear ordered a strict quarantine against all infected or suspected places. In consideration of this Savannah has generously agreed that trains can stop a mile out of town, provided, as I wired last night, nothing dead or alive goes on them.

Some people say that this action of Blackshear was due not to Savannah but to Waycross. Savannah first shut Blackshear out from her and then from the world. Blackshear could stand that, but when Waycross said she couldn't go there either, the cup of Blackshear's bitterness overflowed and she retaliated.

THE TOWN NEVER HEALTHIER.

In the meantime, for the information of the world—saving Savannah and the United States, which towns have doctors who can tell yellow fever seen and unseen under any and all circumstances, and therefore don't need the information—Blackshear reports: Yellow fever cases, none; deaths, none. Mr. W. J. Balentine, absolutely the only sick person in town, is so nearly well as hardly to be sick. The town was never healthier.

This bulletin is published merely as a matter of form. We recognize that its publication can't bring those here who are not afraid to come, nor take those away who want to go. Blackshear is all alone with her health or sickness, whichever the world may choose to call it.

Blackshear's heart went out to Jacksonville, and she did all she could. She now trembles for Savannah, who has resorted to the desperate experiment of strangling Blackshaer to protect herself. Blackshear desires to say she will feel a deep interest in the experiment as long as she can feel, and when she can feel no longer she will snuff out her candle and quickly pass over the river, believing that her name will be handed down in history as the first and only town that died to save Savannah.

### SUNDAY IN MACON.

#### A Quarantine Against All Cities—A Negro Shot.

MACON, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—A negro man named Steele was found dead tonight in his room. When his wife came from church the discovery was made. Heart disease is supposed to have caused the death. The coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow,

Chairman Walker said tonight he would call a special meeting of the board of health to adopt more stringent quarantine regulations for Macon. His information from Jacksonville induces this step. He thinks the exigency of the situation demands this. He will have quarantine inspectors on all trains coming into Macon from any direction—Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah and all points. Will make the police special detectives to run out of the city all unknown negroes, as a guard against Florida negroes, stopping in Macon.

Passengers arriving in Macon this evening report one negro shot another in the back, near Cochran, while the wounded negro was running. The shot may prove fatal. The negro who fired the shot boarded the Macon train trying to escape. He was pursued by the town marshal and one hundred negroes. The train went a quarter of a mile before stopping. As the marshal and other pursuers boarded the train to arrest him, the negro drew a pistol to defend himself, but was overpowered before he could fire and was taken from the train. The negroes were very much excited.

### NOTHING BUT A FRAUD.

#### The Scheme of the Paralytic Did Not Work Successfully.

MACON, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—Today a negro, claiming to be deaf and dumb and a paralytic, also badly and permanently injured from severe burns, was going the rounds of the city begging assistance in the shape of money He carried a greasy note, which had the appearance of being much used, which he presented to the different persons from whom he solicited alms. The note read, in effect, as follows:

Please help this boy, who is deaf and dumb and paralyzed. He was also badly burned. He was born in Columbus, O., and has seven brothers and eight sisters, all of whom are deaf and dumb, and one of the sisters has a head and features like a lion and has hair that reaches to the ground. Please give the poor fellow two cents, or five cents, or any amount you will.

The negro presented the note at Schofield's foundry, where it was discovered that he was a fraud, and was not deaf and dumb, nor paralyzed. It is not necessary to say that he was given no money there after that revelation, and he immediately retired. In a few minutes after his departure, a well known character, a young white man, about town, entered the foundry and asked if the negro got any money there, and in what direction did he go from the foundry. The desired information was given, and he followed fast after the negro. Later it was learned that this white fellow and the negro were in cahoots to thus swindle people out of charity money and divide.

#### Don't Wish to Pay.

MACON, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—Persons living in the vicinity of the intersection of Walnut and New streets are complaining greatly of defective sewerage and some property holders threaten to refuse payment of any more taxes until the matter is remeded. On the northeast side of Walnut street above New the waters of the rains rushed down through the different lots, and the accumulations of stables, etc., are swept into other people's yard, calculating to breed disease and sickness.

The rains have flowed so strong and abundantly through the yards of a certain lady that a brick fence recently built, at a cost of sixty-five dollars, has been washed away, and she has now contracted to have a rock wall built at heavy expense to avoid further damage to her property, a damage which the city should correct by proper drainage or sewerage. A petition will be presented at next meeting of council asking that the necessary sewerage be made.

### A COMMERCIAL EVANGELIST.

#### One of the Boys Plays a Small Joke, but the Tables Turn.

FT. GAINES, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—It won't do to sport with the boys in town or with our quarantine inspector about the yellow fever. They are not afraid, not by any means, but they have unanimously decided, in reference to this question, that discretion is the better part of valor.

A right amusing episode happened in this connection a few days ago. A number of the boys take their meals at the Cook house, which is also a popular hotel with the T P. A., fraternity, and while the boys were at one table, in the dining room, discussing their evening repast, a drummer, who thought to have some fun, was seated at another table, with a companion, engaged in the same pleasant enjoyment. When there was a lull in the conversation at both the aforementioned tables, the drummer remarked: "The streets of Jacksonville were almost entirely depopulated when I was there day before yesterday."

There was seemingly nothing awful in this remark, but it was noticed that the town boys quickly folded their napkins and silently stole away. The drummer seemed to enjoy his little joke wonderfully, but he was destined to a rude awakening, for our boys went straight to headquarters and reported a case of fever direct from Jacksonville, and our drummer friend had hardly completed his toilet on the morning following when the quarantine inspector appeared upon the scene and informed him that he could consider himself under arrest. Pierce would not listen to any explanations, but took the now badly frightened knight of the grip sack before Dr. Dobbins, who is the regularly appointed health officer. Then came explanations and a display of health certificates, and the terrified commercial evangelist was allowed to depart a wiser man.

#### Farmers Fighting the Trust.

HAMILTON, Ga., August 26.—]Special.]—The farmers in Harris county that are members of the Grange and Farmers' Alliance say they will not buy bagging at the present price (12½ cents per yard.) They say they will wrap their cotton in ducking or other goods, anything else but bagging. Some of the farmers say they will sell their cotton in the seed, enough to pay their debts, and hold the balance until bagging is cheaper. The grangers and members of the alliance are trying to make some arrangement with the bagging manufactories to get bagging cheaper. The cotton crop in Harris county is much better than it has been in several years, and without some great disaster to the crop the farmers will gather a great number of bales more than they have in several years.

#### Harmony Grove Cotton.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—The first bale of new cotton was bought here yesterday (Friday) by Messrs. Gunnels, Power & Co., at 10 cents per pound. This cotton was made by Mr. I. C. Wallace, of this county, weighed 413 pounds and classed as "low middling." This has put the ball in motion, and from now until the close of the cotton season of 1888-89 our streets will be lined each day with wogons loaded with the "fleecy staple," and our stores will indeed be "busy marts of trade" until the zephyrs of spring. All of our prosperous and progressive merchants have prepared for a big fall and winter trade, and it is confidently predicted by the knowing ones that at least 15,000 bales of cotton will be brought here during the coming season.

#### Too Utterly Too.

Two couples sat down to two tables to play
Four games of a game they called "skunk,"
And agreed that the losers the winners should treat
To all they could drink, until drunk.

But they all went home dry, for the games were a tie;
This may sound rather strange, but 'twas true;
Two to two is the way the first two came out,
And the other two, two to two, two.
—Chicago News,

# THE GEORGIA PRESS.

## A Glance at the Pages of Some Exchanges.

### The Bagging Trust Getting in Its Work—Two Tailors Fight—Some Good Stories on Various Subjects, Etc.

To all appearances the bagging trust about which so much has been said, written and thought is inclined to be hoggish, says the Augusta News. They were not content with running the price over 7 cents, but ran it up another quarter of a cent yesterday, and put an additional burden on the poor farmer, who has it all to bear. The present price for two pound bagging is now 11¾ cents, and for two pound and a quarter bagging is 11½ cents. These prices are factory prices, and when delivered at Augusta the former costs about 13½ cents and the latter about 13. The price last year for the same bagging delivered at Augusta was from 5 to 6 cents.

The farmers are getting to a point where they can bear such tyranny and oppression but a short while longer. They are busily thinking of some plan to alleviate the evil, but have not yet reached a final conclusion.

***

A correspondent of the Bainbridge Democrat writes:

I saw an old friend over on the Chattahoochee river the other day who is one of our hard handed workers who told me some stories equal to the Spooney Peabody noted fish stories. This gentleman says he has seen in some parts of Florida a butter-weed that grew for several years. Finally it fell, and the log lay for several years. The log was seventy-five feet long. The top straightened up and grew twenty-five or thirty feet and had the usual butter-weed blooms, seed, etc., twelve feet from the ground. As the log lay it had become hollow and a possum denned and raised twenty-one in family. You know possums will den in a hollow log.

Number two is that he saw a buck-eye bush that grew so large that it would make forty rails to the cut. Its body was one hundred and seventy-five feet long. Now the difference between him and me is in what we have seen. I never saw one much bigger than a walking-stick—and just look at what he has seen, and I only lack about thirteen years of being as old as he; but Lord! what one can see in that length of time!

***

At Milledgeville, Tuesday, in the establishment of G. E. Hinkley, a quarrel between two tailors was renewed, and the result was that a horseshoe, in the hands of August Meyers, did valiant service in mutilating the countenance of Mr. Gabriel. The latter, while presenting a rather horrible picture, was not so seriously wounded as was at first supposed, and the result will probably be merely a temporary disfiguring. Myers concluded, it seems, that he had killed his adversary and straightway took to his heels. He was easily caught and landed in jail, whence he was soon released on bail.

***

Mr. J. F. Shaw informs the Fairburn News that "Aunt Sallie Brown," an inmate of the pauper home in this county, has a couple of squashes which are each eight feet and seven inches in length. Another peculiarity of this kind of squash is, that pieces may be cut off for use without injury to the squash, the cut place healing up and continuing to grow.

***

It seems to be good rattlesnake weather.

The Dawson Journal has this to say of some:

A huge rattlesnake—a regular old-timer—six and a half feet long, with sixteen rattles, was killed at Kenidy's ford a few days ago. His snakeship measured ten inches across the flat part on the under side. We did not learn who fought the battle, but he was pronounced a veritable monster by those who saw him. Elder W. T. Everett also left an eight rattle tail at this office last week, which he took from a snake killed in the road at the upper culvert near town.

***

A Madison county snake story reads as follows:

John Lane killed a rattlesnake last week with thirty-one rattles. He killed two more at the bridge south of Danielsville last week. John Dose, the coroner of Madison, was badly bitten by a snake on Monday, and at last accounts he was not expected to live.

***

The Clarkesville Advertiser says:

Last Friday, while on their way to Clarkesville, Mr. J. N. Duke and a Mr. Kytle killed a very large rattlesnake about a quarter of a mile this side of Glade creek on the Toccoa road. His snakeship was crossing the road when the young men came upon him, and presented a bold front. He was about four feet in length, and exhibited eleven rattles and a button.

***

The old 42d Georgia is at work completing its muster roll. A call has been issued for members of company G to meet in Lawrenceville on the first Tuesday in September for the purpose of perfecting the muster rolls of the company and everybody having any information of interest is requested to send it to J. T. Baxter.

***

At Jasper Miss Alice McHan was married to Mr. W. F. Garwood, of Marietta. Rev. Thad Picket officiating. The affair was an elegant one. The attendants were Mr. J. G. Garwood and Miss Mamie McCutcheon, Mr. E. B. Garwood and Miss Addie Lindsey, Mr. Sid A. Garwood and Miss Ida McHan, and Mr. J. H. Rhyne and Miss Mattie McHan.

### TUSSLE WITH A TURTLE.

#### A Novel and Exciting Experience of a Fisherman.

From the Albany Ga., News and Advertiser.

Dink Melvin, the well known fisherman of this city, had a novel and exciting experience in capturing a monster loggerhead turtle last Friday. He and a companion paddled in a batteau eight miles down the river in quest of reeds for fishing poles, and, while leisurely floating down the stream, they spied a huge turtle some distance down the stream, feeding on the shallow waters of the edge. The batteau was stopped, and Dink got out on the bank and slipped as near as possible to the feeding turtle. While feeding, the amphibious creature would immerse his head for about a minute in the water, gathering its food from the shoaly bottom.

Dink watched his opportunity, and as the turtle stuck its head under he ran swiftly and silently and caught it by its long tail. Dink says that the startled creature shot out into the deep water with him on a lightning express schedule, and as long as it could reach the bottom with its feet he was powerless to restrain its progress. When they reached deep water in their exciting tussel the struggle was more even, with the agvantage on the fisherman's side, who had yelled manfully for the boatman to come to the rescue.

Dink held on to the monster, never relaxing his grip on its rough caudal appendage until the boat reach him, when he was nearly up to to his armpits in the river. The boatman came to his assistance, and after a most determined resistance on the turtle's part, he was finally turned over into the bateau on his back. The journey up the river was attend by frequent encounters with their struggling captive, which weighed 150 pounds. When butchered, besides what the fishermen themselve used, about 90 pounds of fish were sold at 10 cents per pound, and the shell brought them $1.50, which made it bring in $10.50. A good catch, that.

#### Will It Be Senator Gibson?

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—Chairman Snead, of the district executive committee, elected by the recent convention composed of the Ram Racker delegation from Richmond and the Jefferson and Glascock delegations, publishes a call tomorrow for a mass meeting at the courthouse Tuesday night to ratify the nomination of Hon. T. C. Gibson, of Glascock, for the senate from this district.

#### Cotton from Culloden.

CULLODEN, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—We received two bales of cotton today, one from Mr. T. D. Dumas and the other from J. L. Winfield. They weighed over 500 each, and were bought by one of our merchants and shipped to Maddox, Rucker & Co. The cotton crop is good and opening rapidly.

### A REVENUE STORY.

#### The Officers Locate a Still But Lose the Stiller.

From the Savannah, Ga., News.

Deputy Marshal A. C. Godfrey, who lives at Tallulah, came to the city this morning with John Stansell, of Rabun county, who was sent to jail for illicit distilling in default of bond.

Mr. Godfrey heard of a still on Tuesday near the head of Tallulah river, up in the mountains ten miles from the falls. Securing an assistant, the deputy proceeded to the locality indicated. It was a lonely and deserted looking cave, surrounded by laurel bushes. The still was located, but the fires were not burning.

The deputy and his assistant hid themselves behind a laurel bush, not far from a keg "backings," and awaited developements. They were each provided with plenty of lunch and so they did not suffer.

On the evening of the second day they saw a woman coming down a narrow pathway in the direction of the still. She was barefooted and carried a bucket in one hand and a bottle in the other.

She came straight to the keg of "backings," a sort of low wine, when she discovered the deputy. She gave a little screech and started to run, but the deputy's assistant headed her off.

The deputy then asked her where Evans, her husband, was.

She said her husband was not Evans, but was a man named Carter, who was in jail. She said she was trying to make a little liquor out of the small amount of corn she had left, and if he would not bother her until it was finished she would tell him all about the still.

"Hold her, John," said Mr. Godfrey, "and I'll go up to the cabin and see what I can find."

The deputy's assistant laid his hand on the woman's shoulders while Mr. Godfrey started on a trot up the hill.

"Stranger," exclaimed the woman as she glared upon the man whose hand rested on her shoulder, "you see this bucket an' you see this bottle?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, I fetched the bucket down here ter get some slops fur the cow, an' this bottle I fetched ter get some "backings," fur the chillun, but if yer don't take yer hands offer me I low I'll slam yer head with the bucket and kair hit back fuller yore brains, an' I'll fill the bottle with your blood, you hear me."

A dangerous light gleamed in the woman's eye, a light which the young man did not like as he glanced at the upraised bucket, for he was a married man. He removed his hand, at which the woman dropped the bottle and bucket and sprang into the trail behind the deputy who was pulling up the steep hillside. Seeing that he was about to distance her the woman gave a succession of shrill cries, which echoed over the mountains.

A long-necked man poked his head out of the door and the next moment he was seen scrambling up the mountain side as fast as his legs could carry him.

After a short but ineffectual chase the officer returned to the cabin.

The woman was fanning herself with her sunbonnet, while a half dozen children stood peering around the corner at the stranger.

"Wal, John ourrun ye," said the woman.

"Yes," replied the officer; "he had too much the start of me. I thought you said your husband was in jail."

"Lor', mister, I'd say anything to keep the revs from ketchin' my ole man. But you kain't get him; he allus got his eyes open."

After a few other remarks the officer stepped over the children, which were standing in a circle about him, and rejoining his companion he soon demolished the still in the cove, and will catch his man later on in the season.

### THE PROSPEROUS ALLIANCE.

#### Two Thousand Dollars Paid From the Treasury for Delegates' Expenses.

MACON, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—The Farmers' alliance has adjourned, after a session of three days, and the rule of secrecy was observed in regard to the proceedings of the convention throughout the entire deliberations.

The alliance men express themselves as pleased with the results of the meeting, and say that great good will flow therefrom and the agricultural interest of the state will be greatly benefited. Most of the delegates have returned home. Secretary Burks and a few others spent today in Macon, closing up certain details. They will leave tonight or in the morning.

It is not generally known that the alliance allowed from its treasury one dollar per day to each member for board and one cent each mile traveled to and from the convention. As the Hotel Lanier which were the headquarters of the alliance, gave the delegates reduced rates, and the railroads transported them at one cent per mile, the delegates was not here on heavy expenses. In fact, the trip to Macon was not only one of business, but it proved a summer vacation at but a little cost.

Cashier Cabaniss, of the Exchange bank, paid out to the order of the proper officials of the alliance $2,000 to be disbursed among the members in payment of board and mileage. From this it would appear that the alliance is in good, sound financial condition. Manager Crawford, of the Hotel Lanier, says that he never entertained a more gentlemanly set of men, and they in turn were very complimentary to Manager Crawford for his excellent treatment of them. They went away pleased with Macon.

### A CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

#### A Refugeed Railroad Man Moves His Office to Waycross.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—As soon as yellow fever broke out in Jacksonville, Mr. George W. Haines, superintendent of the Brunswick and Western railroad, whose headquarters is here in Brunswick, set out for that place to look after the employes there.

Two days ago he started back but was stopped at Waycross by the quarentine inspectors. He appealed to the Brunswick board of health by telegraph, but that body would not waive any of the fifteen days at quarentine, so today Mr. Haines has telegraphed to have the entire offices of the system that can be moved temporarily transferred to Waycross, and a special train will leave here tomorrow with the office furniture, records and books, together with a special coach full of clerks and chiefs of departments.

#### A. O. H. in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 26.—[Special.]—An excursion of several hundred persons arrived in Augusta today from Savannah. It was under the management of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and was accompanied by about forty-five members of division No. 1, from Savannah. Mr. P. J. O'Connor, chairman of the national directory of the order, and W. T. Farrel, state delegate, were in charge. They held a meeting at Emmett hall today, and a division was organized here with eighty members.

#### The Disease That Kills Public Men.

Philadelphia News' Washington Letter.

"What disease carries off more public men than any other?" I asked.

"I should say," replied the statesman, "Bright's disease of the kidneys. A careful diagnosis shows that this has more to do with our great funerals than any other. The public man of the United States lives high. Here at Washington he gets in the habit of wining and dining; he disturbs his stomach with highly spiced terrapin and heats his liver with cold champagne. This was the cause of Salmon P. Chase's taking off. He might have lived to a ripe old age had he stuck to the cold water temperance diet of Waukesha springs. He went to Waukesha a few years before he died, when he was in a bad way. By eating oatmeal and beefsteak and drinking pure water he rapidly improved and he soon regained his old vigor. He came back to Washington and his table, and it was a table that fixed disease upon him. It was the same with Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island. Anthony stood the big dinners of Washington for nearly a generation, but they carried him off at last. He was one of the greatest epicures we have ever had, and he and Ben Perley Poore had their happiest hours when legs were under some other man's mahogany. Poore had enough bills of fare in his memento collections to have started a paper mill, and he used to smack his lips when he told the story of the good dinners he had eaten. There are a number of the leading public men of the United States who ar afflicted with Bright's disease today. They say little about it, however, and as a rule they do not appreciate that it is carrying them closer and closer to the grave.

### THE ROMANCE OF A RING.

#### How Drummer Woods Found Its Owner and Made Her His Bride.

From the Toledo Blade.

A few months ago a traveling salesman named Woods, who was a guest of the Boody house in this city, was sitting upon the sofa in his room, absorbed in reflection. While carelessly running his hand behind the upholstery in the sofa he felt a small finger ring, which he drew forth and discovered it to be a gold ring with a diamond setting. He knew enough about diamonds to observe that the stone was a gem, exquisitely cut and perfect.

He naturally began wondering how the little treasure found its way into so remote a place, and after considerable thinking came to the conclusion that it had either been hidden intentionally, or that it had slipped from a finger of the owner—evidently a lady, for it was a lady's ring—while she had been thoughtlessly playing with the upholstery in the same manner. He looked for initials or a name in the ring, but found nothing that would lead to the identity of the owner. He went to the office and inquired if a ring had been lost, but the clerk had heard of none, and upon inquiry no one else was found who knew anything of it.

The next morning Mr. Woods was preparing his toilet before the dresser when he noticed the letters "M. C. F." and the date "Sept. 17" delicately cut in the bevel of the mirror. He thought nothing of it at the time, but shortly afterwards the idea entered his mind that the initials might possibly be those of the owner of the ring he had found. They were certainly cut by a diamond, and it was reasonable to suppose that they were carved by this very ring which he had found. Anyhow it was interesting, and he determined to investigate the romance.

From the clerk he obtained the register for last September and looked through the list of names for one the initials of which were M. C. F. Nothing satisfactory was found. He asked for the register of the September previous, and after a little search it was procured. Under the date of September 16th he saw the name, in a lady's handwriting: "Miss May C. Fowler, Madison, Wisconsin," and she was assigned to room 45, the very one he had occupied

Then he was certain that the young lady was the same who had engraved her initials on the mirror. The doubt still remained, if she was the owner of the ring he had found.

His first intention was to address a letter to the lady named, but as he was going to Chicago and Milwaukee, he concluded to run over to Madison and investigate in person.

He did so. From the city directory he found several addresses of Fowlers, and noted them in his order book. He selected the address of Russell M. Fowler, attorney at law, judging that attorneys, as a rule, being men of wealth, their daughters would more likely wear diamonds than those whose parens were newspaper men or followers of other callings.

He presented himself at the residence and asked if Miss May Fowler was at home. He received an affirmative reply, and was ushered into a room where the young lady was sitting with her father, who was reading a paper.

Woods introduced himself and asked Miss Fowler if she had ever lost a diamond ring. After hesitating a moment she said:

"Yes, sir. I lost one two years ago on a visit east. I don't know where, though."

"Were you ever in Toledo, Ohio?"

"Yes. I stopped there over night while on my trip, and waited until the next evening for papa. You remember, don't you, father?"

"Quite well," the lawyer replied.

"Where did you stop?" asked Woods.

"I don't remember the name of the hotel, but it was in the center of the city and was the leading house in town. It was about two blocks from the river."

Mr. Fowlar then eyed Woods suspiciously and asked why he was so inquisitive.

The drummer replied by handing the young lady the ring and asking if it was hers.

"Oh, the very same," was the reply. "Where did you get it, Mr. Woods?"

Woods related the circumstances as recorded above, and concluded with the remark that he hoped Miss Fowler found as much pleasure in obtaining the ring as he had derived in following the little mystery.

Mr. Fowler gave himself up to a hearty laugh, at the same time thanking Woods for his kindness, and remarking that it was one of the cleverest pieces of detective work he had ever seen. As a criminal lawyer he had observed many of them, too.

Woods was invited to remain for dinner, and he did so. He made himself very agreeable, and succeeded in creating a favorable impression. He was cordially invited to call again if he ever happened to return to the city.

About three weeks later he found himself in Madison, again on his return trip from the west. He was well received by the Fowlers, and was introduced by them to some of the best people in Madison.

It was nearly three months before his next trip in that vicinity and he was surprised at the anxiety he seemed to feel to accept the invitation he had received to present himself at the Fowler mansion.

But what is the necessity of saying anything more? It was the most natural thing in the world for the young people to fall in love with so romantic an introduction. And they did.

And to-day Miss Fowler's name is changed to Mrs. Greene Woods.—Toledo Blade.

### FOIBLES OF FASHION.

Costumes of poppy-red, turkey-red, or copper color are worn at the seaside.

Stylish collarettes are made of foulard, and are cut so as to display the throat to advantage.

Gray and tan-colored gloves are fashionable with any summer toilet. They are made in mousquetaire styles when of undressed kid.

A new style of epaulet, worn with a costume of black Vienna, is made of silver embroidery, cut oval shape, and arranged to look as though it were inserted in the sleeves.

The latest freak in Parisian fashions is the wearing of gloves that do not match. A tan-colored glove on the right and an olive-green one on the left hand is a favorite combination.

The national colors, red, white and blue, are in great favor for seaside dresses. In many cases the three colors are combined in one costume, although the preference is to wear them singly in stripes.

White pongee gowns may be seen in plenty at the seaside resorts. They are made up with smocked blouses and a skirt laid entirely in accordion plaits, with smocking at the top of the front and side rows.

The custom in France is to select hosiery of colors to match the shoes instead of the dress as heretofore. The shoes most worn are of black or Suede undressed kid, bronze slippers being used for house wear.

White felt hats are still the rage. They are made in four styles—the low, round crown with brim rolling up about it, the Alpine with narrow, tapering crown, indented at the top, the stiff-brimmed sailor, and the soft tennis hat with the wide brim.

Some of the latest figured India silks are strongly suggestive of the bandana handkerchief. They have black figures upon red grounds, arranged in borders or handkerchief squares. Another design has cross stripes which are graduated narrower toward the top on each breadth of the skirt.

#### The Cigarette Smoker.

From the New York Commercial.

The cigarette smoker knows nothing of the pleasure of tobacco. Even if he be conceded the pure leaf in his little toy, he has not the deep and growing pleasure in his smoke that the user of the old form knows. There is the same likeness in his pungent, thirst-provoking, parching roll of paper to a full-flavored cigar or pipe as in a glass of absinthe to a foaming tankard of ale.

#### Since She Went Home.

Since she went home—
The evening shadows linger longer here,
The winter days fill so much of the year,
And even summer winds are chill and drear,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The robin's note has touched a minor strain,
The old glad songs breathe but a sad refrain,
And laughter sobs with hidden, bitter pain,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
How still the empty room her presence blessed;
Untouched the pillow that her dear head pressed,
My lonely heart has nowhere for its rest,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The long, long days have crept away like years,
The sunlight has been dimmed with doubts and fears,
And the dark nights have rained in lonely tears,
Since she went home.
—Robert J. Burdette.

### A HUNGRY GHOST.

#### An Apparation Seen Near Homer—Its Sad Story.

From the Homer, Ga., Observer.

Some time ago Dr. Ketcherside of Franklin county, saw a ghost while riding along the road in his buggy. His driver also saw the ghost, and they both agree as to its appearance. It was dressed in woman's clothing. The doctor spoke to it and it vanished into thin air.

We have no doubt but it is the same one that was seen near Homer, one night last spring. It was seen again not long since on the river near Homer. Some parties were traveling through the country, and stopped to rest after dark. They concluded to pass away the time by fishing in the river above the bridge. While seated on the river bank, pole in hand one of the gentlemen, who is well known as an ex-confederate, belonging to a South Carolina regiment during the war, saw some one approaching the bank on the opposite side. He noticed that it walked with a long step and a short one, alternately, and made not the slightest noise, as it passed between the tall weeds and bushes. It appeared to be very tall, and one arm stood akimbo. It stooped down as it approached the bank and proceeded to drink out of the stream. At first it lapped the water like a dog, and afterwards continued to drink by drawing in long swallows, without noise, much like the ox. It continued to drink until its sides were expanded, and the clothing it wore became tight on the body. It then stepped forward into the stream and walked across, apparently on top of the water. No sooner did it step into the water than the gentleman recognized that the object he had been watching with so much interest was a ghost. As it was about to pass him the fisherman hailed it and a conversation sprung up between them. Said the ghost: "I do not make a business of talking to people, but as you seem to be a stranger here, I will tell you. I have been making a tour of the congressional district in the interest of Mr. Pickett. I find that his chances of election are too slim to depend on for a living, and I have come back to get a square meal and a drink of water." The fisherman essayed to speak, but found his lips would not move; he became much alarmed and jumped into the river, but the ghost was gone. He quietly waded down stream till he reached the camp, and started for home.

#### The Apple Woman's Arithmetic.

From the Boston Transcript.

There is an apple woman on Tremont street who has each day a consignment of apples to sell, and makes a point of getting rid of them, if possible, every day. She does not like to have stock left on her hand,, regarding "clearing out sales" as demoralizing to trade. The other morning her boy Mickey and his chum Patsey were hanging around her stand, and bothered her so much that she resolved to put them to some use. So she fitted out each of them with a basket, and to her smart boy Mickey she gave thirty of the sixty apples, and said:

"Sell thim for me, ivery wan o' thim, and sell 'em two for a cint."

So Mickey started out with his thirty apples. Then she called Patsey, his chum, in whose honesty she had more confidence than she had in his business abilities, and gave him the other thirty apples.

"Sell thim for me," she said to Patsey, "and sell 'em three for a cint."

Patsey sallied forth with the apples and a smile. "Two for a cint, an' three for a cint," said the old woman to herself, after the boys were gone, "that's jist two cints for five."

The boys got in toward the middle of the afternoon with their baskets empty. It was just as the apple woman had anticipated. The lower price of Patsey's apples just about balanced Mickey's superior commercial qualifications, and the boys came in within ten minutes of each other. Mickey had the fifteen cents which his thirty apples had brought at two for a cent, and Patsey had the ten cents which his thirty apples had brought at three for a cent.

That made twenty-five cents for the old lady, and as she put the money in her pocket she remarked to the boys that she would see them later.

Next day the boys came around bright and early and noted that the consignment of sixty apples had arrived, but the apple woman had changed her plans. She had made up her mind that she might as well sell the apples from the stand and not be under the necessity of seeing the boys later. So she sent the boys off empty-handed.

"An' now," said she, "I will sell the apples the same as yesterday—five for 2 cents."

So she put up on the pile of sixty apples a neatly executed placard which read "5 for 2." She sold all the apples at that rate, but when, at night, she discovered that she had realized but 24 cents for the sixty apples, whereas the preceding day she had got 25 cents for them, with five going for 2 cents just the same, she was struck with amazement and perplexity.

"In the name of the piper that played before Moses," exclaimed the old woman, "phwat is gone with the other cint?"

She has not solved the problem to her satisfaction yet, and her friends are afraid that "the pondherin' over it will dhroive her crezzy quoite." The worst of it is that none of her friends can afford any explanation of the mystery.

#### Could Get Her Some.

From the Peoria Transcript.

"Sir," said a lady, out at Sunday's baseball game, as she lifted up the skirts of her dress preparatory to sitting down, "do you chew tobacco?"

"No, madam," he answered politely. "I don't. But I can get you a chew from Daddy Reeves. Fine cut or plug?"

And he smiled as sweetly as an angel, and wondered why she swept away and took a seat where she couldn't tell a foul ball from that went to center field.

#### A Serious Quarrel.

"What time did young Sampson leave last night, Clara?" asked her papa.

"It was after midnight," replied the girl, with a haughty sneer. "We had a quarrel, and I bade him good-bye forever."

"If you quarreled, I wonder he didn't leave earlier."

"We didn't begin quarreling until nearly ten o'clock."

#### Getting Hot for the Party.

From the Philadelphia Times.

When Senator Hawley intimates that it's about time for Blaine to explain his defense of trusts at least one edge of the party clearing may be said to be on fire.


**Peculiar**

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO

**BENSONS**

Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.

CAPCINE

Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for Benson's and take no other.

**PLASTER**

THE BEST IN THE WORLD


# TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## The Eloquent Preacher in the Dominion.

### He Preaches to the Canadians on "Great Results May Depend on Small Events"—An Interesting Discourse.

GRIMSBY, Canada, August 26.—[Special.]—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, preached on the camp ground, this place, today. All Canada is represented in the immense throngs assembled. Dr. Talmage has preached at Grimsby many summers. This closes his summer absence. He has preached, lectured and visited thirteen states of the union this summer, his audiences numbering ten and fifteen thousand people. The subject of his sermon here today was "Great Results May Depend on Small Events." Dr. Talmage took for his text: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."—II Cor. ch. 2, v. 33. He said:

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture, sometimes called "the eye of the east," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds, at one time distinguished for swords of the best material called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest fabric called damasks. A horseman by the name of Paul, riding towards this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and, I think so permanently injured his eyesight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterwards speaks of. He started for Damascus to butcher Christians, but after that hard fall from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

The mayor gives authority for his arrest, and the popular cry is, "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall, and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the Monastery of Mount Sinai are lifted and let down in baskets. Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him now in one place, now in another. He is no coward, as fifty incidents in his life demonstrate. But he feels his work is not done yet, and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a crowd of clenched fists and sometimes he secretes himself on the housetop. At last the infuriate populace get on sure track of him., They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break in. "Fetch out that gospelizer, and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten the rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds on to the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, further down and further down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out and afoot and alone starts on that famous missionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."

Observe, first, on what a slender tenure great results hang. The ropemaker who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket never knew how much would depend on the strength of it. How if it had been broken and the apostle's life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphilia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia would never have been accomplished. All his writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written. The story of resurrection would never have been so gloriously told as he told it. That example of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippi, in the Mediterranean euroclydon, under flagellation and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of ten thousand martyrdoms. But that rope holding that basket, how much depended on it! So again and again great results have hung on what seemed slender circumstances.

Did ever ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such important passenger as had once a boat of leaves, from taffrail to stern only three or four feet, the vessel made waterproof by a coat of bitumen, and floating on the Nile with the infant lawgiver of the Jews on board? What if some crocodile should crunch it? What if some of the cattle wading in for a drink should sink it? Vessels of war sometimes carry forty guns looking through the port-holes, ready to open battle. But that tiny craft on the Nile seems to be armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the law-giving. On how fragile craft sailed how much of historical importance!

The parsonage at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the ground, but one remains in the consuming building. That one wakes, and, finding his bed on fire and the building crumbling, comes to the window, and two peasants make a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulder of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descends—John Wesley. If you would know how much depended on that ladder of peasants ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all around the world. Ask their hundreds and thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stairs of peasants' shoulders.

An English ship stopped at Pitcairn island, and right in the midst of surrounding cannibalism and squalor the passengers discovered a Christian colony of churches and schools and beautiful homes, and highest style of religion and civilization. For fifty years no missionary and no Christian influence had landed there. Why this oasis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixty years before a ship had met disaster, and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there and swam ashore, the Bible held in his teeth. The book was read on all sides until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started, and an enlightened commonwealth established, and the world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of much importance whether the sailor continued to hold the book in his teeth or let it fall in the breakers, but upon what small circumstance depended what mighty results!

Practical inference: There are no insignificances in our lives. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals. Great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger pulling on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nil[e] freighted with events for all ages. The fat[e] of Christendom in a basket let down from [a] window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend on your workmanship. If you fashion a boat le[t] it be water proof, for you know not who ma[y] sail in it. If you put a Bible in th[e] trunk of your boy as he goes fro[m] home, let it be heard in your prayers, for i[t] may have a mission as far-reaching as th[e] book which the sailor carried in his teeth t[o] the Pitcairn beach. The plainest man's life i[s] an island between two eternities—eternity pas[t] rippling against his shoulders, eternity to com[e] touching his brow. The casual, the acciden[tal], that which merely happens so, are parts o[f] a great plan, and the rope that lets the fug[i]tive apostle from the Damascus wall is th[e] cable that holds to its mooring the ship of th[e] church in the northeast storm of the centurie[s].

Again, notice unrecognized and unrecorde[d] services. Who spun the rope? Who tied [it] to the basket? Who steadied the illustrio[us] preacher as he stepped into it? Who relax[ed]

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## A HUNGRY GHOST.

**An Apparation Seen Near Homer—Its Sad Story.**

From the Homer, Ga., Observer.

Some time ago Dr. Ketcherside of Franklin county, saw a ghost while riding along the road in his buggy. His driver also saw the ghost, and they both agree as to its appearance. It was dressed in woman's clothing. The doctor spoke to it and it vanished into thin air.

We have no doubt but it is the same one that was seen near Homer, one night last spring. It was seen again not long since on the river near Homer. Some parties were traveling through the country, and stopped to rest after dark. They concluded to pass away the time by fishing in the river above the bridge. While seated on the river bank, pole in hand one of the gentlemen, who is well known as an ex-confederate, belonging to a South Carolina regiment during the war, saw some one approaching the bank on the opposite side. He noticed that it walked with a long step and a short one, alternately, and made not the slightest noise, as it passed between the tall weeds and bushes. It appeared to be very tall, and one arm stood akimbo. It stooped down as it approached the bank and proceeded to drink out of the stream. At first it lapped the water like a dog, and afterwards continued to drink by drawing in long swallows, without noise, much like the ox. It continued to drink until its sides were expanded, and the clothing it wore became tight on the body. It then stepped forward into the stream and walked across, apparently on top of the water. No sooner did it step into the water than the gentleman recognized that the object he had been watching with so much interest was a ghost. As it was about to pass him the fisherman hailed it and a conversation sprung up between them. Said the ghost: "I do not make a business of talking to people, but as you seem to be a stranger here, I will tell you. I have been making a tour of the congressional district in the interest of Mr. Pickett. I find that his chances of election are too slim to depend on for a living, and I have come back to get a square meal and a drink of water." The fisherman essayed to speak, but found his lips would not move; he became much alarmed and jumped into the river, but the ghost was gone. He quietly waded down stream till he reached the camp, and started for home.

**The Apple Woman's Arithmetic.**

From the Boston Transcript.

There is an apple woman on Tremont street who has each day a consignment of apples to sell, and makes a point of getting rid of them, if possible, every day. She does not like to have stock left on her hand,, regarding "clearing out sales" as demoralizing to trade. The other morning her boy Mickey and his chum Patsey were hanging around her stand, and bothered her so much that she resolved to put them to some use. So she fitted out each of them with a basket, and to her smart boy Mickey she gave thirty of the sixty apples, and said:

"Sell thim for me, ivery wan o' thim, and sell 'em two for a cint."

So Mickey started out with his thirty apples. Then she called Patsey, his chum, in whose honesty she had more confidence than she had in his business abilities, and gave him the other thirty apples.

"Sell thim for me," she said to Patsey, "and sell 'em three for a cint."

Patsey sallied forth with the apples and a smile. "Two for a cint, an' three for a cint," said the old woman to herself, after the boys were gone, "that's jist two cints for five."

The boys got in toward the middle of the afternoon with their baskets empty. It was just as the apple woman had anticipated. The lower price of Patsey's apples just about balanced Mickey's superior commercial qualifications, and the boys came in within ten minutes of each other. Mickey had the fifteen cents which his thirty apples had brought at two for a cent, and Patsey had the ten cents which his thirty apples had brought at three for a cent.

That made twenty-five cents for the old lady, and as she put the money in her pocket she remarked to the boys that she would see them later.

Next day the boys came around bright and early and noted that the consignment of sixty apples had arrived, but the apple woman had changed her plans. She had made up her mind that she might as well sell the apples from the stand and not be under the necessity of seeing the boys later. So she sent the boys off empty-handed.

"An' now," said she, "I will sell the apples the same as yisterday—five for 2 cents."

So she put up on the pile of sixty apples a neatly executed placard which read "5 for 2." She sold all the apples at that rate, but when, at night, she discovered that she had realized but 24 cents for the sixty apples, whereas the preceding day she had got 25 cents for them, with five going for 2 cents just the same, she was struck with amazement and perplexity.

"In the name of the piper that played before Moses," exclaimed the old woman, "phwat is gone with the other cint?"

She has not solved the problem to her satisfaction yet, and her friends are afraid that "the pondherin' over it will dhroive her crezzy quoite." The worst of it is that none of her friends can afford any explanation of the mystery.

**Could Get Her Some.**

From the Peoria Transcript.

"Sir," said a lady, out at Sunday's baseball game, as she lifted up the skirts of her dress preparatory to sitting down, "do you chew tobacco?"

"No, madam," he answered politely, "I don't. But I can get you a chew from Daddy Reeves. Fine cut or plug?"

And he smiled as sweetly as an angel, and wondered why she swept away and took a seat where she couldn't tell a foul ball from that went to center field.

**A Serious Quarrel.**

"What time did young Sampson leave last night, Clara?" asked her papa.

"It was after midnight," replied the girl, with a haughty sneer. "We had a quarrel, and I bade him good-bye forever."

"If you quarreled, I wonder he didn't leave earlier."

"We didn't begin quarreling until nearly ten o'clock."

**Getting Hot for the Party.**

From the Philadelphia Times.

When Senator Hawley intimates that it's about time for Blaine to explain his defense of trusts at least one edge of the party clearing may be said to be on fire.

**Peculiar**

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO

**BENSON'S**

Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.

**CAPCINE**

Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for Benson's and take no —other.—

**PLASTER**

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

# TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## The Eloquent Preacher in the Dominion.

**He Preaches to the Canadians on "Great Results May Depend on Small Events"—An Interesting Discourse.**

GRIMSBY, Canada, August 26.—[Special.]—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, preached on the camp ground, this place, today. All Canada is represented in the immense throngs assembled. Dr. Talmage has preached at Grimsby many summers. This closes his summer absence. He has preached, lectured and visited thirteen states of the union this summer, his audiences numbering ten and fifteen thousand people. The subject of his sermon here today was "Great Results May Depend on Small Events." Dr. Talmage took for his text: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."—II Cor. ch. 2, v. 33. He said:

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture, sometimes called "the eye of the east," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds, at one time distinguished for swords of the best material called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest fabric called damasks. A horseman by the name of Paul, riding towards this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and, I think so permanently injured his eyesight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterwards speaks of. He started for Damascus to butcher Christians, but after that hard fall from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

The mayor gives authority for his arrest, and the popular cry is, "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall, and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the Monastery of Mount Sinai are lifted and let down in baskets. Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him now in one place, now in another. He is no coward, as fifty incidents in his life demonstrate. But he feels his work is not done yet, and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a crowd of clenched fists and sometimes he secretes himself on the housetop. At last the infuriate populace get on sure track of him. They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break in. "Fetch out that gospelizer, and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten the rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds on to the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, further down and further down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out and afoot and alone starts on that famous missionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."

Observe, first, on what a slender tenure great results hang. The ropemaker who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket never knew how much would depend on the strength of it. How if it had been broken and the apostle's life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphilia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia would never have been accomplished. All his writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written. The story of resurrection would never have been so gloriously told as he told it. That example of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippi, in the Mediterranean euroclydon, under flagellation and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of ten thousand martyrdoms. But that rope holding that basket, how much depended on it! So again and again great results have hung on what seemed slender circumstances.

Did ever ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such important passenger as had once a boat of leaves, from taffrail to stern only three or four feet, the vessel made waterproof by a coat of bitumen, and floating on the Nile with the infant lawgiver of the Jews on board? What if some crocodile should crunch it? What if some of the cattle wading in for a drink should sink it? Vessels of war sometimes carry forty guns looking through the port-holes, ready to open battle. But that tiny craft on the Nile seems to be armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the law-giving. Oh how fragile craft sailed how much of historical importance!

The parsonage at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the ground, but one remains in the consuming building. That one wakes, and, finding his bed on fire and the building crumbling, comes to the window, and two peasants make a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulder of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descends—John Wesley. If you would know how much depended on that ladder of peasants ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all around the world. Ask their hundreds and thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stairs of peasants' shoulders.

An English ship stopped at Pitcairn island, and right in the midst of surrounding cannibalism and squalor the passengers discovered a Christian colony of churches and schools and beautiful homes, and highest style of religion and civilization. For fifty years no missionary and no Christian influence had landed there. Why this oasis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixty years before a ship had met disaster, and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there and swam ashore, the Bible held in his teeth. The book was read on all sides until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started, and an enlightened commonwealth established, and the world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of much importance whether the sailor continued to hold the book in his teeth or let it fall in the breakers, but upon what small circumstance depended what mighty results!

Practical inference: There are no insignificances in our lives. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals. Great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger pulling on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freighted with events for all ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend on your workmanship. If you fashion a boat let it be water proof, for you know not who may sail in it. If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy as he goes from home, let it be heard in your prayers, for it may have a mission as far-reaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn beach. The plainest man's life is an island between two eternities—eternity past rippling against his shoulders, eternity to come touching his brow. The casual, the accidental, that which merely happens so, are parts of a great plan, and the rope that lets the fugitive apostle from the Damascus wall is the cable that holds to its mooring the ship of the church in the northeast storm of the centuries.

Again, notice unrecognized and unrecorded services. Who spun the rope? Who tied it to the basket? Who steadied the illustrious preacher as he stepped into it? Who relaxed not a muscle of the arm or dismissed an anxious look from his face until the basket touched the ground and discharged its magnificent cargo? Not one of their names has come to us, but there was no work done that day in Damascus or in all the earth compared with the importance of their work. What if they had in their agitation tied a knot that could slip? What if the sound of a mob at the door had led them to say: "Paul must take care of himself, and we will take care of ourselves." No, no! They held the rope, and in doing so did more for the Christian church than any thousand of us will ever accomplish. But God knows and has made eternal record of their undertaking. And they know. How exultant they must have felt when they read his letters to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Phillippians, to the Colossians, to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hebrews, and when they heard how he walked out of prison with the earthquake unlocking the door for him, and took command of the Alexandrian corn ship when the sailors were nearly scared to death, and preached a sermon that nearly shook Felix off his judgment seat. I hear the men and women who helped him down through the window and over the wall talking in private over the matter, and saying: "How glad I am that we effected that rescue! In coming times others may get the glory of Paul's work, but no one shall rob us of the satisfaction of knowing that we held the rope."

There are said to be about sixty-nine thousand ministers of religion in this country. About fifty thousand I warrant came from early homes which had to struggle for the necessaries of life.

The sons of rich bankers and merchants generally become bankers and merchants. The most of those who become ministers are the sons of those who had terrific struggle to get their every-day bread. The collegiates and theological education of that son took every luxury from the parental table for eight years. The other children were more scantily appareled. The son at college every little while got a bundle from home. In it were the socks that mother had knit, sitting up late at night, her sight not as good as once it was.

And there also were some delicacies from the sister's hand for the voracious appetite of a hungry student. The father swung the heavy cradle through the wheat, the sweat rolling from his chin bedewing every step of the way, and then sitting down under the cherry tree at noon thinking to himself: "I am fearfully tired, but it will pay if I can once see that boy through college, and if I can know that he will be preaching the gospel after I am dead." The younger children want to know why they can't have this and that as others do, and the mother says: "Be patient, my children, until your brother graduates, and then you shall have more luxuries, but we must see that boy through."

The years go by, and the son has been ordained and is preaching the glorious gospel, and a great revival comes, and souls by scores and hundreds accept the gospel from the lips of that young preacher, and father and mother, quite old now, are visiting the son at the village parsonage, and at the close of a Sabbath of mighty blessing, father and mother retire to their room, the son lightning the way and asking them if he could do anything to make them more comfortable, saying if they want anything in the night just to knock on the wall. And then all alone father and mother talk over the gracious influences of the day, and say: "Well, it was worth all we went through to educate that boy. It was a hard pull, but we held on till the work was done. The world may not know it, but, mother, we held the rope, didn't we?" And the voice, tremulous with joyful emotion, responded: "Yes, father, we held the rope; I feel my work is done. Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." "Pshaw!" says the father, "I never felt so much like living in my life as now. I want to see what that fellow is going on to do, he has begun so well."

Something occurs to me quite personal. I was the youngest of a large family of children. My parents were neither rich nor poor. Four of the sons wanted collegiate education, and four obtained it, but not without great home struggle. We never heard the old people say once that they were denying themselves to effect this, but I remember now that my parents always looked tired. I don't think that they ever got rested until they lay down in the Sommerville cemetery. Mother would sit down in the evening, and say: "Well, I don't know what makes me feel so tired!" Father would fall immediately to sleep, seated by the evening stand, overcome with the day's fatigue. One of the four brothers after preaching the gospel for about fifty years entered upon his heavenly rest. Another of the four is now on the other side the earth, a missionary of the cross. Two of us are in this land in the holy ministry, and I thing all of us are willing to acknowledge our obligation to the old folks at home. About twenty-two years ago the one, and about twenty-four years ago the other, put down the burdens of this life, but they still hold the rope.

O men and women here assembled, you brag sometimes how you have fought your way in the world, but I think there have been helpful influences that you have never fully acknowledged. Has there not been some influence in your early or present home that the world cannot see? Does there not reach to you from among the Canadian hills, or the western prairie, or from the southern plantation, or from England or Scottish or Irish home a cord of influence that has kept you right when you would have gone astray, and which, after you had made a crooked track, recalled you? The rope may be as long as thirty years or five hundred miles long or three thousand miles long, but hands that went out of mortal sight long ago still hold the rope. You want a very swift horse, and you need to rowel him with sharpest spurs, and to let the reins lie loose upon the neck, and to give a shout to a racer, if you are going to ride out of reach of your mother's prayers. Why, a ship crossing the Atlantic in seven days can't sail away from that! A sailor finds them on the lookout as he takes his place, and finds them on the mast as he climbs the ratlines to disentangle a rope in the tempest, and finds them swinging on the hammock when he turns in. Why not be frank and acknowledge it—the most of us would long ago have been dashed to pieces had not gracious and loving hands steadily and lovingly and mightily held the rope.

But there must come a time when we shall find out who these Damascenes were who lowered Paul in the basket, and greet them and all those who have rendered to God and the world unrecognized and unrecorded services. That is going to be one of the glad excitements of heaven—the hunting up and picking out of those who did good on earth and got no credit for it. Here the church has been going on nineteen centuries, and this is probably the first sermon ever recognizing the services of the people in that Damascus balcony. Charles G. Finney said to a dying Christian: "Give my love to St. Paul when you meet him." When you and I meet him, as we will, I shall ask him to introduce me to those people who got him out of the Damascene peril.

We go into a long sermon to prove that we will be able to recognize people in heaven, when there is one reason we fail to present, and that is better than all—God will introduce us. We shall have them all pointed out. You would not be guilty of the impoliteness of having friends in your parlor not introduced, and celestial politeness will demand that we be made acquainted with all the heavenly household. What rehearsal of old times and recital of stirring reminiscences. If others fail to give introduction God will take us through, and before our first twenty-four hours in heaven—if it were calculated by earthly timepieces—have passed, we shall meet and talk with more heavenly celebrities than in our entire mortal state we met with earthly celebrities. Many who made great noise of usefulness will sit on the last seat by the front door of the heavenly temple, while right up within arm's reach of the heavenly throne will be many who, though they could not preach themselves or do great exploits for God, nevertheless held the rope.

Come, let us go right up and accost those on this circle of heavenly thrones. Surely they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely they must have been buried with all the cathedrals sounding a dirge and all the towers of all the cities tolling the national grief. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I lived by choice the unmarried daughter in an humble home that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaints all their querulousness and administered to all their wants for twenty years."

Let us pass on around the circle of thrones. Who art thou, mighty one in heaven? "I was for thirty years a Christian invalid, and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in a while I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor family in the back lane." Pass on to another throne. Who art thou, mighty one in heaven? "I was the mother who raised a whole family of children for God and they are out in the world Christian merchants, Christian mechanics, Christian wives, and I have had full reward of all my toil." Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. "I had a Sabbath-school class, and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their arrival."

But who art thou, the mighty one of heaven on this other throne? In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus, a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street, and I hid him from the assassins, and when I found them breaking in my house and I could no longer keep him safely, I advised him to flee for his life, and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said: "Is that all?" and he answered, "That is all." And while I was lost in amazement, I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might once have been hoarse from many exposures and triumphant as though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said: "Not many mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." And I looked to sea from whence the voice came, and lo! it was the very one who had said: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."

Henceforth think of nothing as insignificant. A little thing may decide your all. A Cunarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how that nail would affect the compass. The ship's officer, deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship two hundred miles off her right course, and suddenly the man on the lookout cried: "Land, ho!" and the ship was halted within a few yards of her demolition on Nantucket shoals. A six-penny nail came near wrecking a Cunarder. Small ropes hold mighty destinies.

A minister seated in Boston at his table, lacking a word, puts his hand behind his head and tilts back his chair to think, and the ceiling falls and crushes the table and would have crushed him. A minister in Jamaica at night by the light of an insect, called the candle-fly, is kept from stepping over a precipice a hundred feet. F. W. Robertson, the celebrated English clergyman, said that he entered the ministry from a train of circumstances started by the barking of a dog. Had the wind blown one way on a certain day, the Spanish Inquisition would have been established in England: but it blew the other way, and that dropped the accursed institution with seventy-five thousand tons of shipping to the bottom of the sea, or flung the splintered logs on the rocks.

Nothing unimportant in your life or mine. Three noughts placed on the right side of the figure one makes a thousand, and six noughts on the right side of the figure one, a million, and our nothingness placed on the right side may be augmentation illimitable. All the ages of time and eternity affected by the basket let down from a Damascus balcony.

## IN A BAD FIX.

**The Sad Predicament of a Young Man With a Bathing Suit of Kentucky Jeans.**

From the New York Sun.

One hot day recently a young man wearing side-light whiskers, and a long, crooked nose, betook himself to the classic sands of Isle de Conie with the sole intention of taking a plunge into the outstretched arms of old father ocean. Having deposited a 25-cent piece with the man who is not satisfied with the earth, but wants to own the ocean, he received a bathing suit made of Kentucky jeans. The suit had seen its best days, and was rapidly becoming buttonless and very holey.

The long-nosed young man managed to hold the suit together until he had buried himself in the surf. Then he took a little dive, swam under water for a little distance, and when his head reached the surface once more he found himself surrounded by a bevy of mermaids. He felt something entangling his feet, and reaching down he discovered that—oh, horrors!—that the lower part of his suit had dissolved partnership with the upper part. He was in a pretty fix. Summoning a friend he commissioned him to go after another suit of Kentucky jeans. While waiting for the return of the friend the young man modestly swam out beyond the ropes and came near being drowned.

The friend returned with the new suit and then began a struggle with the waves that has never before been equaled. The young man raised a leg in order to incase it in the new suit. A heavy wave came along and knocked him over. The spectators tittered. The girls blushed and the action was repeated. At last, after an hour of hard work, with the assistance of no less than twelve people, the young swimmer managed to get into the new suit. The young man was very bashful and concluded that he had had enough salt water bathing. Once more he stood upon the classic sands of the island inwardly betting himself 50 cents that he'd never be caught again in a suit of Coney Island Kentucky jeans.

**Snakes in the Stomach.**

Mrs. Bergen in Popular Science Monthly.

There are a great many stories afloat of snakes having lived for months or even years in the human stomach. I quote the following account from the Bucks County Intelligencer, Pennsylvania: "A Connecticut lady tells us that, as a child, she knew of more than one person, 'who had swallowed a snake's egg.' The snake grew, and, when hungry, would 'cluck' in the throat of its unwilling host. The only way to get rid of the uncanny tenant was for the person to fast until hunger compelled the snake to venture out to a plate of untasted victuals upon the table. This is a genuine myth that no doubt still exists in the central part of Connecticut."

A Massachusetts country girl told me of another case which she had never thought of doubting. A lady was long annoyed by the presence of a snake in her stomach, supposed to have been swallowed while still very small in drinking water. She finally decoyed from its quarters the unwelcome occupant by boiling a large dish of milk, over which she bent until the snake came out to feed. Similar myths are common in New England, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in which eels or "lizards" (newts) take the place of snakes. In the "south end" of Boston there lives a man who is nicknamed "Lizard" by the street boys, because it is currently reported that he for many years unwillingly entertained one of these batrichian parasites. In every instance it is believed that the only relief possible is to coax forth the creature by some tempting dish of food or drink.

**Mr. Blaine Growing Dudish.**

From the Philadelphia Times.

One thing that was frequently mentioned while Mr. Blaine was in New York was the English attire he wore. With a trifle higher collar and a more resplendent cravat, he could pass for a dude. He wore a brown pot hat with a band a little darker brown than the hat. His coat was an English cutaway, low cut to show the shirt and a curled gold stud. His trousers were a big check, which looked different according to the light and angle. Over varnished shoes he had checked outgaiters of the same cloth as his trousers. He was more fashionably dressed than Walker Blaine, his son.

**An Unjust Law.**

From the New York World.

A peculiar agitation is in progress in Minnesota. Certain women in that state are attempting to have a law passed compelling a man to declare his intentions within four weeks after paying his first visit to a young woman. Such a measure would be based on injustice. A man who knows his own mind regarding a girl within a month after meeting her is rare. This is to a great extent the fault of the gentler sex. The nature of woman is secretive. A young woman cannot be weighed and labeled after a few weeks' acquaintance. She must be studied for a long time before her desirability as a wife can be approximately judged. Let Minnesota legislators be careful how they deal with this subject.

**A Fresh Piece of News.**

From the Chicago Mail. (Rep.)

Mr. Blaine may have used the word "trusts" inadvisedly when he said England was plastered with them. They are not known as "trusts" in that country. They are called "guilds."

Do you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or other humors? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

## LEGAL SALES.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES FOR SEPtember 1888. Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next, 1888, within the legal hours of sale the following to-wit: That tract of land lying in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, being part of land lot No. 47 in the 14th district of said county, said tract of land being described as follows: Commencing on the north side of Cox street about 168 feet west from the corner of Hunt and Cox streets, running back from said Cox street 172 feet, more or less, to property owned by Mrs. Hunt, thence along the line of that property 107 feet, thence at right angles 172 feet, more or less, to Cox street and thence along Cox street about 108 feet to the beginning point; levied on as the property of W. J. Fletcher to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Wilson J. Van Dyke vs. W. J. Fletcher.

Also at the same time and place that tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, commencing on the south side of Houston street at corner of Houston and Valentine streets, running along the south side of Houston street, westerly 100 feet more or less, thence south 104 feet more or less, thence south-easterly 100 feet more or less to Valentine street, thence along Valentine street 13- feet more or less to corner of Houston and Valentine streets, the place of beginning; being part of land lot No 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., being improved property. Levied on as the property of W. D. Hutchins, subject to dower and years support of Annie Hutchins, widow of W. D. Hutchins, to satisfy a fi fa, issued from Fulton Superor Court in favor of Jennie Magill, guardian &c. vs. W. D. Hutchins.

Also at the same time and place, an one undivided half interest in a lot of land fronting on the south side of Chapel street, between Mangum and Haynes streets, in the city of Atlanta, part of land lot 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on Chapel street at the line of S. A. Orr's lot, thence south 133 feet, thence southwest along Mrs. Sharps' lot 65 feet, thence north 146½ feet to Chapel street, thence east along said street to the beginning point 65 feet, as the property of William Ezzard to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of W. J. and G. H. Tanner, administrators of the estate of J. B. Tanner, vs. M. A. Bell, principal, William Ezzard security, and Daniel Pittman indorser.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract of land in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, being a part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of said county, being lot on southeast corner of Frazer and Clarke street, where a church known as Allen temple, African Methodist Episcopal, now is; fronting 60 feet more or less on Clarke street, and 100 feet more or less on Frazer street. As the property of the trustees of said church to-wit, P. Tolbert et al, to satisfy a fi fa issued issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Wm. Hughes vs. P. Tolbert et al, trustees of Allen temple, African Methodist Episcopal church.

Also at the same time and place, fifty-two and one-half acres of land lying and being in the northeast corner of land lot No. 116, of the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and one hundred and one and one-half acres of land lying in, and comprising the south half of lot No. 117 of said district and county, and ten acres of land lying on the west side of Powers ferry road, formerly owned by Washington Johnson, being in the northeast corner of said land lot 117 of said district and county, and one hundred and eighty-four and one-half acres of land, lying in land lot No. 118 said district and county, being all of said land lot except about 18 acres off of the northwest corner, and one-sixth undivided interest in sixty acres of land on the east side of Powers ferry road in land lot 118 of said district and county, lying on the east side of the Powers ferry road, and being the land conveyed by Florence Driscoll to C. L. Walker, May 8, 1882; levied on as the property of C. L. Walker to satisfy four fi. fas. in favor of John Neal vs. C. L. Walker and H. H. Walker, issued from the N. P. and ex-officio justice of the peace court of the 722 district, G. M., Fulton county, which fi. fas. are now controlled by T. B. Neal et al., executors of the will of John Neal, deceased.

Also at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: One engine and boiler, and one six roll Schenck four side flouring mill, situated on the premises of Winship Machine company, on Fuller street, near the railroad. Levied on as property of F. W. Hart & Son, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Winship Machine company vs. F. W. Hart & Son.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Fair streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of McLendon and railroad; same being part of land lot No 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one and one-fourth acres, more or less; as the property of W. B. Lowe, to satisfy five fi fas issued from the city court of Augusta, Richmond county, Ga. One in favor of the National Exchange bank of Augusta vs. Bondurant & Co., makers; Thomas Murray, endorser; also one in favor the National Exchange bank of Augusta vs. W. B. Lowe & Co., makers; Bondurant, Joplin & Co., endorsers; also one in favor F. A. Timberlake & Co., vs. W. B. Lowe & Co.; also one in favor of Miller and Bussey vs. W. B. Lowe & Co.; also one in favor of the Augusta Saving bank vs. W. B. Lowe & Co., makers; Bondurant, Joplin & Co., endorsers.

mon L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S TAX SALES FOR 1887. Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property towit:

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Filmore street in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Todd and Nelson, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, as the property of Elisha H. Cochran.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Biggers street in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Riley and Fields, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 36x80 feet, more or less, as the property of Timothy Cooper.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Vine street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Fraser and Lowe, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre more or less; as the property of Fannie Colquitt.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Johnson avenue, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Lewis and Hendrix, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x150 feet more or less; as the property of Eliza Carter.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor and Alley streets, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Redd and Alley, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 49 feet, more or less, as the property of M. and Erskin Clarke.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Rondeau street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Latham and Farrar, part of land lot No. 57, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x50 feet, more or less, as the property of Reddick English's estate.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Vaugh and Chapell streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Thornton and D——, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x150 feet, more or less. As the property of J. R. Edwards.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peachtree street, in the 6th ward city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Langston and Blount, part of land lot No. 51 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. As the property of N. R. Fowler, trustee.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Richmond street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hendrix and Castleberry, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. As the property of Mary Franklin.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Wheat and Randolph streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Thomas and Hill, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x140 feet, more or less, as the property of Fannie Greene.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Spring street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wimbish and Atlanta Land Improvement company, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 23x130 feet, more or less, as the property of James A. Gray, agent.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Richmond street, in the 3rd ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hernand and Jenkins and Smith, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 30x145 feet, more or less. As the property of Mary I. Green.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Currier and Courtland street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Smith and Horne, part of land lot No. 50, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x150 feet, more or less. As the property of J. W. Greene.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Foster and Howell street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of alley and Hurst, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. As the property of Mrs. Annie M. Holstein.

Also at the same time and place, a lot bounded north by the Georgia railroad near the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Georgia railroad, Candler and Porter, part of land lot No. —, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. As the property of Mrs. S. E. Howell, for the years 1886 and 1887.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Davis street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Orchard ave. and Lovejoy, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x120 feet, more or less; as the property of Julia E. Harris.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hilliard street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hendrix and Mitchell, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 45x120 feet, more or less; as the property of Charles H. Harper.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on alley on the Georgia railroad, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of the Georgia R. R. Co., part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less; as the property of Wiley Hull.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Houston and Valentine streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Fain and Kent, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x130 feet more or less. As the property of Dougerty Hutchins.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Spring street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Atlanta Land Improvement company, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 23x180 feet more or less. As the property of Mrs. John T. Henderson.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Bradley street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Washington and Bank, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x140 feet more or less. As the property of Henry Johnson estate.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on McDaniel street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Frank and Johnson, part of land lot No. 86, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre more or less: as the property of Mrs. Eugenia Johnson.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on an alley in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Goldsmith, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre more or less; as the property of Kate Johnson.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hood street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Lyle and others, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x135 feet more or less: as the property of Nathan C. Munroe.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Valentine street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rice and Brooks, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, as the property of C. H. Morgan estate.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Reed street, in the —— ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Oldfield and Bailey, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 48x80 feet, more or less, as the property of Joe Moseley.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Georgia avenue and Terry street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ———, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 48x100 feet more or less. As the property of Mrs. M. B. Norwood.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Martin street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Reynold, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 194x311 feet more or less. As the property of S. M. Nealon.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Walnut street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stewart and Crenshaw, part of land lot No. 8,4 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x101 feet more or less. As the property of E. J. Rousseau.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Gray street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Kelley and Greene, part of land lot No. 82 14th district of Fulton county Ga., containing 40x98 feet more or less. As the property of Geo. R. Reeves.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Frazer and Rogers' alley street, in the 3rd ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Maddox and Boman, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., countaining one-eighth acre more or less. As the property of Charles F. Richardson.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Haynes street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Turner and Creddle, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing three-sixteenth of an acre, more or less. As the property of W. A. Riach.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Fair street to an alley, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Atlanta Real Estate company and Smith, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x195 feet, more or less; as the property of Brigham Reed.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Capitol avenue to alley, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Smyth and Hutchinson & Bro., part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less; as the property of Angeline Reed.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Allen and Lowe, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more, or less; as the property of M. A. Reed.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Church and Fairlie streets, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Church and Holcombe, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton conty, Ga., containing 60x57 feet, more or less; as the property of Thomas Raines.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Calhoun street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Reynolds and Hitchens, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton, county, Ga., containing 50x125 feet more or less; as the property of Jennie M. Rogers.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Little street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Reed and city limits, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 8 acres more or less; as the property of E. G. Roberts.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Butler street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Crosby and Ogletree and Robinson, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x200 feet more or less; as the property of Isaac Robinson.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hilliard street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Ficken and Thornton, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 3-16 acre more or less; as the property of Wm. H. Scott.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pettis street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Johnson and Pettis, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x113 feet more or less; as the property of W. F. Smith.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Courtland avenue and alley, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Martin and alley, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre more or less; as the property of F. S. Smillie and sister.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on West Peachtree street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Aken and Gaines, part of land lot No. 50, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 83x187 feet more or less; as the property of Mrs. D. A. Stocker.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Capitol avenue, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of D'Alvigney, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 35x124 feet more or less. As the property of Dr. J. S. Thompson, for the year 1886 and 1887.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peachtree street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Freeman and Johnson, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 70x250 feet more or less. As the property of Mrs. W. A. Taylor.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Beach and Wade, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x115 feet more or less. As the property of Mrs. A. M. Wynn.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Cain street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McLaren and Reeves, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, as the property of Chas. A. Wilson.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta and Fairlie streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Harrison and Westmoreland, part of land lot No. 5, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x100 feet, more or less, as the property of Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Sr.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Young and Foster streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Nesbit and Darden, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x116 feet, more or less, as the property of Sam'l Waits.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Luckie and Merritts avenue streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Williams, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, as the property of Mrs. Georgia Whatley.

Also as the same time and place, a lot on Boulevard and Johnson avenue, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Watkins, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 55x180 feet more less, as the property of F. M. Van Pelt.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Alexander and Williams street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Alexander and 100 feet on Williams street, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, as the property of Mary E. Johnson.

Also at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, being part of land lot No. 19, containing 28¼ acres, more or less, and bounded as follows: beginning at the northeast corner of said lot of land, and running south along said line until it strikes the Turnpike road, thence along the west side Turnpike road to the point where the fence of Sparks and Sparks connects with the said Turnpike road, thence along said fence in a westwardly direction to the Air-Line railroad, thence along said railroad in a northeasterly direction, a short distance to the place where the line between lots No. 6 and No. 5 of the survey of a subdivision of said lot heretofore made crosses said railroad, thence east along said line to the southeast corner of said lot No. 5, thence north to the northeast coner of said lot No. 5, thence east to a corner near a large flint rock east side of the bridge, and thence north along the line between lots Nos. 9 and 10, crossing the railroad to the northeast corner of lot No. 9, thence east across the railroad along the original land line just across the branch to the beginning point. Levied on as the property of W. C. Sparks to satisfy three state and county tax fi fas for the years 1885, 1886 and 1887, from Fulton county issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C.

L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

## LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN HAIMAN'S PLOW FACTORY and Simpson street, a bunch of keys with patent key ring. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to the office of the Southern Agricultural Works, Marietta street. 2t

## AUCTION SALES.

DON'T FORGET THE GREAT AUCTION SALE of household and school furniture, including an elegant 7⅓ octave Ebony piano, at Smillie Institute, 22 Church street, today at 10 o'clock.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

KROUSE & WELCH, 2 KIMBALL HOUSE, LOAN money on Atlanta real estate three or five years.

MONEY TO LOAN—I WILL UNDERTAKE TO negotiate five years loans of $300 and upwards on Atlanta real estate at 7 per cent and a reasonable commission. C. P. N. Barker, 31½ Peachtree.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates. Any amount, from $500 to $15,000. Thos. H. Willingham & Son, 4 East Alabama street.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

35 N. PRYOR STREET FURNISHES GOOD board and comfortable rooms; two nice rooms vacant; terms very reasonable; central part of city. 2t

THE BELMONT—60 AND 62 WALTON STREET, handsomest, best furnished and best ventilated rooms in the city. Baths on each floor. sun tue thurs tf

PERMANENT, DAY OR TRANSIENT BOARDers can obtain pleasant rooms and good board at No. 100 Walton street, three blocks from post-office. 1w

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—BY MRS. E V. Rice, Hayesville, N. C. The best table, the choicest location, amid the flowery region of the old north state. Rates reasonable. Send for terms.

## WANTED—MONEY.

$5000 WANTED ON ATLANTA REAL estate 3 or 5 years. Will pay 8 per cent interest. Address W. J. W., care Constitution.

## LADIES' COLUMN.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street

## AUCTION SALES.

CITY AUCTION HOUSE, 116 DECATUR STREET. Cash advanced on consignments. J. H. Gavan, Auctioneer.

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS—BECAUSE of ill health and the advice of physicians, I am forced to suspend my seminary. Thanking my patrons for many courtesies and trusting to resume at an early date, I am, respectfully, F. S. Smillie.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE HOUSEHOLD and school furniture of the Smillie Institute, 22 Church street, Monday at 10 a. m. Parlor suits, bedroom suits, old and rare oil paintings, three libraries of fine books, desks, plate glass wardrobe, carpets, Russian matting, also fine lot of silver plated ware and bric-a-brac. Pratt & Kemble, Auctioneers.

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE—WE ARE NOW selling our stock at slaughtering prices, as we are crowded and must have room.
Bureaus and dresser, $3 to $12.
Bedsteads—all grades and styles, $1.50 to $10.
3 fine pianos on liberal terms.
1 fine buggy horse, handsome, kind and gentle.
1 lot good oil paintings, regardless of value.
3 refrigerators, 3 sideboards, 4 extension tables and eight extra-fine bedsprings—must be sold.
Good wool pants, $1.25 to $1.75.
Fine cassimere S. H. coats, $1.50 to $3.
Boys' knee-pants, 50c.
And other goods in proportion. Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales attended to. H. Wolfe, Agent, 98 Whitehall street.

## HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE AND moral habits, seeking employment, to represent an old established house in his own section. Salary $70 to $100 per month. References exacted. Supt. Manufacturing House, 30 Reade st., N. Y. mon

WANTED—STEADY, RELIABLE, COACHMAN, who understands care of thoroughbred horses. Wages $20 month. References required. Address A. J. A., office Constitution. 25 5t

WANTED—3 TRAVELING SALESMEN, 3 clerks, 5 men with horses to travel, 3 coachmen. 48 Marietta street, room No. 10.

WANTED, A GOOD DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKkeeper. Prefer a stenographer. Address with references and salary expected, Lumber, care Constitution. sun mon tues.

WANTED—FINISHER IN SMITH SHOP; helper in paint shop; state what you can do and wages wanted. J. G. Smith, Barnesville, Ga.

WANTED—TRAVELING AND LOCAL SALESmen for agricultural and machinery specialties to sell to the trade. State age, references, amount expected for salary and expenses. Address Massey & Co., Montezuma, Ga. 1m

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOMEN TO COOK, wash and iron and do housework of small family. Address A. J. A. office Constitution. 2t

WANTED—SIX LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS and canvass for the best grate coal in the market. Can earn from two to three dollars a day. Address P. O. Box 424. fri su we

WANTED—YOUNG LADY (BAPTIST PREferred) to teach phonography and bookkeeping and make herself useful in general school work. Large female school. Address, with full particulars, Teacher, this office sa su mo

TWO OR THREE YOUNG LADIES OF FAIR education will be taught to set type and receive permanent and good positions in printing establishment in this city where young ladies are now employed. Address George W., Constitution office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Georgia, with some experience, wants the principalship of a good school. Best of references given. Correspondence solicited. Address P. O. box No. 44, Monroe, Ga. sun mon tues

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

WHITE NURSE—YEARS OF EXPERIENCE; recommended by physicians here and elsewhere. Every disease or monthly nursing. Doctors and ladies please take note of this. Address Mrs. B. W., 27 W. Garnett. Telephone 576.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience desires a situation to teach in a private family. Is qualified to teach Latin, French, German, Music and the usual English branches. References given and required. Address Miss M, box 12, Scottsville, Va.

## WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS COIN MONEY WITH MY grand new Rubber Undergarment for females; over million sold. Proof free. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill. aug 24 8t

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 1m

## FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES.

FOR RENT—NO. 83 SMITH ST., ONE OF THOSE nice cottages, six rooms, pantry and closets, nicely papered, water and gas, forest and ornamental shade trees, paved street, rent $25 per month. Apply to Dr. Marvin, 365 Whitehall st. tf

FOR RENT—NO. 161 CREW STREET; NEW 7-room cottage: all modern improvements. Apply to R. E. Rushton, 73 Crew street. aug 16 tf

## For Rent—Rooms with or without Board

76 CREW STREET—ONE FURNISHED OR unfurnished room, with or without board, to parties without children.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY OR boarding house close in by man and wife. Address with terms and location Box 544, city.

WANTED—ONE LARGE OR TWO MEDIUM sized connecting unfinished rooms with board for two. Vicinity of Jackson street or Boulevard preferred. Address P. O. Box 313.

## REAL ESTATE.

ATLANTA SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE. My home at Edgewood, the most desirable place around the city. Besides several other beautiful places. Address J. G. Reynolds, Atlanta, Ga. aug25—10t

FOR SALE OR RENT, IN BARNESVILLE, GA.—A desirable residence on a 2-acre lot, convenient to the "Gordon Educational Institute" and to business; location very high and healthy; water excellent and society unexcelled. Will sell cheap and upon easy terms, or will rent for a short or long time. Apply to John E. Morgan, Barnesville, Ga. aug21 8t

FOR SALE OR RENT—MY TWO-STORY DWELLing; most desirable location in city, Mulberry st., near corner First st. For information address T. Guernsey, Macon, Ga.

## "THE OLD BOOK STORE."

CHILDREN, WATCH NEXT SUNDAY'S CONstitution and next Saturday's Journal, and look up the announcement "The Old Book Store" will make. A grand surprise is in store for you. 1w

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CARVED AND HAMMERED SIGNS, BANners and flags, of every description, Ed L. Grant and Billy Reynolds, 24½ South Broad street.

THIRTY-FIVE FINE PIT GAMES TO BE RAFfled dirt cheap. Take a chance. C. C. Kernoodle, baggage room, union depot.

FOR UPHOLSTERING, AWNINGS, MATtresses, renovating carpets, laying, etc. Leave all orders at P. H. Snook's furniture house. M. G. Wenges, upholsterer. 3t

FINE TENNESSEE BEEF, MUTTON AND LAMB kept cool and free of flies. Give me a trial and be convinced that I will sell you as good meats and as cheap as any meat dealer in the city. Ten years' experience should be evidence that I mean just what I say. Remember the place, 110 Capitol ave. W. L. Thomas. aug25—1w

## FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—SATISFACTION. WE HAVE BEEN selling your Luxomni for some time, and find that is has given entire satisfaction in every case. Some say they would not be without it for anything. D. Knott & Co., McDonough, Ga. Jacobs' Pharmacy.

GEORGIA REPORTS FOR SALE. One set in good condition. Address H., care Constitution.

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

# THE CONSTITUTION:
## Published Daily and Weekly

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J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 27, 1888.


**Hayti and Her Ex-President.**

General Salomon, the ex-president of Hayti, accompanied by his family and his secretary, spent a day in New York last week on his way to Europe.

The general is described as a tall, kinky-headed mulatto, attired in ministerial broadcloth and soiled linen, and wearing dazzling diamonds as big and brilliant as any crown jewels. The ladies of the party were dark-faced and were dressed in limp gingham gowns of hideous cut and pattern.

In spite of the unprepossessing appearance of these people they formed an interesting group. For nine years Salomon has been president of Hayti, a republic with 1,500,000 inhabitants and a standing army of 18,000 men. He has ruled his country wisely and well from his point of view—as well as his predecessors ruled it, and perhaps better than his successors are likely to do.

Now, in his old age, he is on his way to France, hurled from power by a revolution and charged by his enemies with every crime in the decalogue. There was something manly and pathetic in the negro ex-president's story as he told it to a reporter. He said that he was a soldier, and not a thief. He had served fifty-nine years in the army, and had been able to save from the wreck of his fortune barely enough to keep him for the rest of his days. The triumph of his enemies had left him heart-broken and hopeless, and he expected to spend his life in retirement in France.

After all, General Salomon should be thankful that he has escaped with his life. The history of Hayti is a chronicle of blood. When the negroes of the island rose against their white masters during the French revolution they achieved their independence and established a republic. Napoleon subjugated them, and then the English captured the island. Spain next secured this bone of contention, but in a short time Hayti threw off the Spanish yoke and again established a republic. One of her presidents, Faustin Soulouque, made himself emperor, and surrounded himself with a lot of dukes and marquises, ruling the people with a rod of iron for several years. Then he was driven out and the republic was restored.

Hayti has been the theater of numberless revolutions down to the present time, and its history is often cited to prove the incapacity of the negroes for self-government. It now remains to be seen whether General Legitime, the new president, will give his people an administration of law and order.

BROTHER BLAINE doesn't like the American policy when it is proposed by a democratic president. He is shrewd enough to see that his party has received a black eye.

**Comments on the Message.**

We print elsewhere some of the comments of the prominent newspapers of the country on the president's message. It will be observed that the general opinion of the independent as well as the democratic journals is to the effect that the message is a master-stroke of policy and they indorse it enthusiastically.

The president scorns to parley about the matter. He sees where the silly jingoism of the republican partisans in the senate would lead the country, and he has taken advantage of this senseless partisanship to give the country a taste of genuine democratic statesmanship.

It is not too much to say that this remarkable message has revived and crystalized that vital spirit of patriotism which is the foundation of American citizenship. The treaty which was negotiated by Secretary Bayard was not an ideal one by any means; at best it was a mere makeshift, intended to tide over an emergency; but it was open to revision and amendment. The republicans, however, had an idea that to reject it bodily would be an effective act of jingoism, and so, after considerable palaver, they refused to indorse it. This was partisanship pure and simple—a bid for the support of every voter who despises British methods. Just what effect the rejection might have had if it had been left to stand by itself, it would be impossible to say.

But the president, having in charge American interests, was as prompt as the jingoes. The rejection was no sooner announced than he issued his message, in which he announces that if American interests are not to be protected by treaty they must be protected by retaliatory measures. The result of it all is that every republican, from Brother Jingo-Jonah Blaine down, is getting under cover, and there seems to be a great fear on the part of these professional jingoes that England's feelings will be hurt.

Meanwhile the people, without regard to party, approve and indorse President Cleveland's message.

"THE greatest living statesman" is not having any fun since he spoke his little piece about the trusts. His own organs have been hitting him some severe whacks.

**The Cotton Movement.**

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its weekly review of the cotton movement, says that for the week ending last Friday the total receipts have reached 18,517 bales, against 19,449 bales last week, 9,915 bales the previous week, and 6,384 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1887, 5,545,477 bales, against 5,142,367 bales for the same period of 1886–7, showing an increase since September 1, 1877, of 303,110 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 9,657 bales, of which 6,704 were to Great Britain, 45 to France and 2,908 to the rest of the continent. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 295,800 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up 11,287 bales, including 9,740 for export, and 1,547 for consumption.

The imports into continental ports have been 12,000 bales. There is a decrease in the cotton in sight of 313,667 bales as compared with the same date of 1887, a decrease of 230,343 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1886 and a decrease of 255,091 bales as compared with 1885.

The old interior stocks have decreased during the week 1,226 bales, and are tonight 3,666 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 113 bales more than the same week last year, and since September 1 the receipts at all the towns are 98,672 bales more than for the same time in 1886–7.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1887, are 5,537,638 bales; in 1886-7 were 5,217,263 bales; in 1885-6 were 5,311,517 bales. Although the receipts at the outports the past week were 18,517 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 18,264 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 19,540 bales, and for 1886 they were 12,207 bales.

The Chronicle says that the speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York has been notable for a decided break in the "corner" on August options, which had been maintained with much vigor for several weeks. There was a net decline of 44 points on Monday; but on Wednesday a decline to 10.30c. (against 11.48c. the previous week), was followed by a recovery to 10.91c. in a few minutes, the price subsequently falling the same day almost as much. Thursday there was renewed buoyancy, but less activity, and at the close part of the early advance was lost. Friday there was a fresh advance, without important feature.

The next crop sympathized but little with the drop in August, receiving some support from reports of damage from a severe storm which raged in the Mississippi, and was felt on the Atlantic coast. On Wednesday there was a good deal of buying for the rise, on the belief that prices were on a safe basis, but Thursday, though firm, was quieter. Friday there was a slight general improvement, but the market was sluggish. Cotton on the spot declined ⅛c. on Saturday, ⅛c. on Monday and ⅛c. on Tuesday, without leading to much business. Thursday, however, there was some improvement in the home demand, but Friday there was little doing at 10⅝c. for middling uplands.

The Chronicle's reports by telegraph from the south denote that rain has fallen in almost all districts during the week. The storm of Monday last is stated to have caused damage to the crop in some localities, but as a rule the rain was beneficial to cotton, especially in Texas. There are complaints of injury by rust, worms and caterpillars in portions of Alabama.

THE republicans did not applaud the president's message. They are jingoes by trade, but when it comes to protecting American interests they want to be counted out.

**Lunatics at Large.**

In every city and town of any considerable size in the country numbers of persons who are known to be mentally unbalanced are permitted to run at large.

People pass these lunatics every day on the streets, and do it at the risk of their lives. There is no telling when a crank or a crazy man will take a notion to shoot everything in sight.

Memphis has just had a warning example, and it is to be hoped that it will do some good. A man named Lane, who was known to be of unsound mind, suddenly yielded to a homicidal impulse and fatally shot a stranger with whom he had no quarrel. He said that he felt like shooting somebody, and so he picked out a man in a crowded hotel and fired.

On the preliminary trial Lane was bound over as a sane person, although there are physicians who will testify that he has been insane for years. Speaking of this case, the Memphis Avalanche says:

No wonder we have Lewis Lanes and other lunatics, with a fair complement of idiots, running at large. In addition to the confusions incident to labor and capitol, which are increasing every day, to the difficulties attendant upon life and living, we have spiritualism, exciting and over stimulating revivals, Salvation Armies, Perfectionists, faith-cure, mind-cure and sumptuary laws curtailing individual rights and interfering with municipal freedom. Popular clamor, easily excited, is appealed to by well-intentioned persons who are moved by the fallacy of conformity, as if the consciences of men can be dressed up as soldiers and made to appear uniform. History is thus repeating itself, and, with all our boasted civilization, it seems as if we were going back. Public wrong and superstition are thus working their will and having their way, and prudence and healthy mindedness is taking wings.

There may be some truth in all this, but these speculations can very well be postponed for a while. The main thing to be done is to lodge such men as Lane in the asylum as soon as their demented condition becomes apparent to their friends. Such a course is an act of kindness to the insane man, and it is required by the interests of the community. Good citizens and innocent people should not be exposed to the risk of being shot down by persons who will be promptly acquitted upon the ground of insanity.

Our Memphis contemporary claims that there are five men in that city who are in Lane's condition, and yet they are allowed to go about and do as they please. Why are they not arrested and brought before a jury to have the question of their sanity legally settled with a view to locking them up? This is the way to treat lunatics and the only way.

YOUR Uncle Allen's tour in the northwest has been a very fruitful one. The great democratic patriarch has stirred the boys up.

**The Closing Day at Chautauqua.**

It is the universal verdict that Chautauqua is entitled to a big crowd on its closing day—next Tuesday.

Its managers have carried their programme through without a break, but under most adverse circumstances. The beneficient purpose of the Chautauqua and its fine effect is undoubted. It deserves a hearty, and cordial and overwhelming crowd on its closing day.

The exercises themselves will be very interesting. The grounds and buildings will be illuminated with a brilliancy and novelty of design never before attempted. The grounds and buildings and lakes will simply be a blaze of fire. The pyrotechnists are at work and will produce dazzling effects. There will be floating swans of fire on the lake and stars of vari-colored fire on the dome of the buildings.

Mr. Grady, one of the projectors of the Chautauqua, will deliver the closing address. There should be an immense crowd to greet the directors and witness the close of their first year's work.

IN ICELAND THE people never lock their doors, and only two cases of thieving have occurred in many years. In one case it was found that the thief had a suffering family. He was at once supplied with provisions and was given work. This was his punishment.

A NEW YORK BUSINESS man carried home the photograph of a pretty girl in his pocket and got into trouble. His wife bundled up her jewelry and started to leave him, but he jumped into the same hack, and endeavored to bring her to reason. In order to prevent her from running away he took her jewelry. The lady screamed for the police and gave her husband in charge for robbing her. The unfortunate man was locked up all night and his wife was held to testify against him. In the morning the couple were in better humor and were allowed to go home.

GENERAL BOULANGER RECENTLY said to a correspondent: "My mother is English. Yes, she is still alive. She lived in Wales for a long time. I myself was born at Rennes. I have cousins in England. They are the sons of my mother's brother, who was murdered in 1848 or 1849 near Brighton. He was murdered on the cliffs near Brighton, and robbed, and the assassin was never discovered. A reward of £2,000 was offered by the government for the discovery of the guilty persons, but without success."

MR. R. A. PROCTOR condescendingly laments, in the Fortnightly Review, what he thinks is the alteration for the worse in the tone of American society. The few young men and women who are well read, he says, "are silent about matters of literary, scientific or artistic interest, knowing how few there are in the society around them who care for such things. The public amusements chiefly in favor are the showier kinds of theatrical entertainment; nay, in some regions circuses and variety shows seem best to suit the tastes of the rising generation, while the literature which has the best chance of acceptance (as the contents of the leading American magazines show) is that relating to the careers of lucky but corrupt politicians and of the coarser types of fighting men. Among 500 towns where formerly courses of varied entertainments worthy of civilized communities—concerts, readings, lectures on artistic, literary and scientific subjects, and so forth—were successfully arranged, season after season, scarcely fifty now feel justified in continuing their efforts in the cause of culture, knowing that the community will no longer support them. Scientific, literary and artistic societies formerly flourishing are now dying or dead in many cities which have in the meantime increased in wealth and population."

A PHILADELPHIA WIFE threw ammonia into her husband's eyes, and then disemboweled him with a razor, because she feared that he intended deserting her. After her arrest she said that her husband had always been kind to her, but she had reason to believe that he was going to leave her, and as she was too delicate to work for her support, she had felt a good deal bothered over the situation. Not knowing what course to pursue she had in a moment of excitement attempted to take her husband's life. The man is almost certain to die.

IN NEW YORK the Redpath who was charged with eloping with a pretty Ohio girl was confounded with Redpath of the North American Review. It was a ridiculous mistake. No girl would elope with the American Review man.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST message makes another good plank in the democratic platform.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS is mistaken when it says that the recent cyclone struck without warning. The New York Herald and THE CONSTITUTION announced its coming several days in advance, but the signal service got left.

AND NOW A warm wave is predicted. Of course it will come. With the exception of a few days summer weather may be expected to prevail here until the middle of October. But the worst of it is over.

**Rev. J. W. Lee on Chautauqua.**

Last night Dr. J. W. Lee, before beginning his sermon, announced that H. W. Grady would speak at the Piedmont Chautauqua Tuesday evening. He said, among other things, that for the past three weeks the people of Georgia were beginning to see the meaning of Chautauqua. They are beginning to learn something of the height and breadth of this great movement. They are beginning to see that Chautauqua means not a Fourth of July barbecue, not a frolic, not simply a good time for a day, but that it means entertainments of the highest order—culture, constant, symmetrical and regular. Mr. H. W. Grady is to speak there Tuesday evening on "Cranks, Croakers and Creditors." I want you all to go. Mr. Grady has devoted two months of his life and thirteen thousand dollars of his money toward the Chautauqua movement in Georgia. He has spoken for it, written for it, spent restless nights for it. He has been abused for it. Ignorant people have thought it a great money-making scheme. They do not know that by the constitution not a dollar that comes to the directors can go into the pockets of the managers. Every dollar is to go back in improving the grounds. There never was a movement in the world more absolutely disinterested, more unselfish; established, more with reference to the public good. For the establishment and success of the Piedmont Chautauqua, Mr. Grady deserves more credit than any living man. Had it not been for Mr. Grady it would not have been. It is destined to be a great success, and in the success of the Piedmont Chautauqua every good thing in the south will be blessed. Its success means the success of learning, of morality, of religion. Mr. Grady will have an ovation Tuesday evening, and if ever a man on earth deserves it, he does.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

**A Card to the Public.**

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The following squibs appeared in the Atlanta Journal's issue of the 24th inst, viz:

"Will the people indorse the action of Sam Venable and his crowd at the Hammond meeting last night? Is it the unpardonable sin to try to defeat the Rice-Venable ring? If not, why were their friends throwing rotten eggs at Hammond last night?"

And again.

"Did Sam Venable and crowd succeed in breaking up the Hammond meeting last night? No, the people sat down on them."

Referring to the above anonymous communications, I desire to state to the public that I attended the meeting alluded to as a private citizen, behaving myself in an orderly and decorous manner, and listened with attention to the speech of Mr. Hammond. During the speech he invited criticism and was courteous enough to allow questions to be asked, to which he as courteously replied. I availed myself of the opportunity to ask him, in a respectful manner, a few pertinent questions, to which he as courteously responded. Judge of my surprise when, on the morrow, I read the anonymous communications referred to, in which the author covertly seeks to pervert the truth, by falsely stating that there was an effort on my part to disturb or break up the meeting.

As to the attempt to connect my name with a disgraceful act, I desire to say to the people of Fulton county that measuring my words, as I now write them, and realizing and assuming the responsibility they carry with them, I solemnly deny the accusation in toto, and denounce the author thereof as one who knowingly suborns truth to the interests of the cause which he espouses, by a wanton attempt to besmirch an innocent man with the filth and obloquy of an insinuating, malicious, anonymous card, to which he had not even the courage to sign his name.

Regretting the necessity of having to appear in this connection before the public, I have felt is due to myself and friends who have been so grossly misrepresented and insulted, to publish this emphatic denial; and having now characterized the perpetrator, whoever he may be, in terms which cannot be misunderstood, I have only to say, that I do not propose to again bring the subject before the people through the channels of the press. Respectfully,

SAM'L H. VENABLE.

**Municipal Indebtedness.**

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The ideas expressed by Mr. Leonard Phinizy for the purpose of having section 2,544 of the code of Georgia amended to include other cites of the state appears to meet approval. This is as it should be, for why should Savannah and Augusta have a market for their bonds which is not extended to other cities with as good credit?

Should this act be so amended it will be of great advantage to the state in keeping our money at home. Here, however, we will possibly find a snare for the indifferent, lead on possibly by a desire to secure a larger rate of interest for those who are dependent. One object in all this is to secure guardians, admistrators and executors, &c., from liability in case of the investments turning out badly.

Suppose we give a little attention to the interest of the dependent, such as orphan children, widows and such. Allow me to suggest the propriety and indeed the advisability of the next legislature enacting a law which will compel the payment of any bonded debt which may be or which has been assumed by any city, or town, or county of the state. Let the law be so framed that should any city, town or county after having created a bonded debt fail to meet the interest or the bonds, say in sixty days after maturing of either, that the constituted authorities shall levy a tax upon all the taxable property of any defaulting city, town or county for the purpose of paying any coupon or bond which may be due and unpaid.

The inclination to create bonded debts for sundry purposes is on the increase, and such a law would prevent carelessness in issuing bonds and give protection to parties who have been induced to buy bonds for purposes such as may be represented. Yours very truly, HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

**How It Is Received by the Press of the Country.**

THE NATION'S DIGNITY ASSERTED.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The president's message, which was sent to congress yesterday, will command the heartiest approval of every citizen who desires to see the affairs of the country conducted discreetly and honorably and the dignity of the nation and the rights of t e people maintained.

A PRESIDENT EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

From the New York Evening Telegram.

It was necessary that something should be done to protect the interests of the fishermen, and it was essential that it should be done at once, and the president rose to the occasion. And the republicans will have to turn now and assist a democratic measure or forever after hold their peace about being the party that has the interests of the fishermen at heart.

IN SAFE HANDS.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

This message is an assurance to the nation that its affairs are in safe hands, that its rights will be maintained and its welfare guarded. No undue haste, no reckless action, no stupid blunder is to hurry us into war, actual or constructive, but at the same time when the president deems it necessary to act, he will act intelligently, promptly and vigorously.

GIVE US MORE OF THIS SORT!

From the New York Sun.

The greatest of all the sensations that President Cleveland has brought out is his Canadian retaliation message. He is the most sensational president the country has ever had, and this last one beats all.

The silver coinage letter to General Weaver foretelling commercial disaster and financial explosion, was a great sensation. So was the civil service letter to Mr. Curtis. So was the appointment as minister to England of E. J. Phelps. So was the marriage, often denied and yet at last beautifully consecrated. So was the tariff-smashing message of last December. But now this anti-Canadian, anti-British, true blue, North American, Jacksonian message lays them all out. It is great, it is glorious, it is patriotic!

Get up some more such sensations as this, Brother Cleveland. The American people will stand by you. If your hand gets tired and heavy, they will hold it up.

Give us a few more such sensations, and we will rejoice and shout Glory! Glory!

THE SENATE'S QUANDARY.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is too early to foretell the action of the republican senators in answer to the president's flank movement. If they pass a bill of the kind recommended by him, they acknowledge their laches in the past. They take their place in the rear of the procession and follow his lead. This will be a sorry exhibition to make. Even Ireland might be provoked to laughter by it. On the other hand, not to pass the bill will put them in the attitude of refusing to the president the most appropriate and effectual remedy that can be imagined to meet the most substantial grievance we have to complain of. We do not wonder that Mr. Edmunds moved that the senate adjourn before the message was even read.

THE SENATE MUST YIELD.

From the New York Times.

His message confronts the republican senators and they cannot get away from it any more than they have been able to get away from the issue which be launched upon the country in his annual message last December. If they comply with his request in regard to retaliation they will have to accept his position as right. If they refuse to comply with it they will stand before the country as not only blocking the settlement of the fishery trouble by treaty, but as preventing the adoption of an effective and clearly defined policy of retaliation, which is the only alternative left.

A FEARLESS POLICY.

From the New York World.

But if senators were sincere in their alleged reasons for rejecting the treaty they must welcome with satisfaction President Cleveland's proposition to authorize such retaliatory measures towards Canada in the absence of a treaty as will most affectually establish the fearless American policy of "wo unto those who abuse us!"

It would be absurdly inconsistent if the senate should interpose to save Canada from effective retaliation, after rejecting the treaty on the ground that it yielded too much to Canadian interests.

IN THEIR OWN PIT.

From the New York Herald.

It is well known that the republican senators have been industriously engaged for months in digging a pit for the administration by means of the fishery question, but by a dexterous movement the president has filled the pit with these republican senators instead and set the country laughing at them.

**South American Presidents.**

From the Philadelphia News.

Costa Rica elects her presidents for five years.

The president of Honduras holds office for four years.

In 1886 Barillas was chosen chief executive of Guatemala for four years.

When Nicaragua elected Carazo to the presidency of that republic it was for a term of four years.

Chili will elect a president again in 1891. In 1886 President Balmaceda began to serve a four-year term.

The Argentine republic elects its chief executive every six years, and its present ruler, President Celman, was elected in 1886.

When the executive of Colombia signs a bill he writes "President Nunez." He was elected in 1886 for a term of six years.

**Who Cares To?**

From the Indianapolis Sun.

The New York Tribune says that Blaine is the leader. Mr. Blaine says that he is not. There at once arises a question of veracity on which it isn't safe to take sides.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

The center of population of the United States is near Louisville, Ky.

A newspaper has been started at Los Cruces, N. M., which is "devoted to war with Mexico."

The revolver which Jesse James carried during the greater part of his career is exposed for sale in the window of a Chicago pawnshop. It is a heavy navy weapon, carrying a bullet nearly as large as a musket ball.

One of the curiosities found in Maine is a pine tree near Hallowell that smokes. A column of vapor as large around as a man's arm arises from the very top of the tree and extends several feet in the air. The phenomenon is of periodical occurrence, and no one is able to explain it.

A New Haven lawyer, who fell asleep in his office, didn't awaken until after the entire building had been locked up. By the aid of a telephone he signaled for a ladder, with which he escaped from one of the upper windows, though with so much publicity that his attempt to keep the whole affair quiet was foiled.

A number of London gentlemen have formed themselves into a "Society for Nursing Sick Bachelors in Their Lodgings." This society, as its name sets forth, provides skillful nurses for ill celibates thus rescuing them from the tender mercies of landladies of the Bardell order or from the mistaken zeal of ignorant charwomen. The patient is thus enabled to be properly cared for during illness and convalescence in his own apartments.

**"ANOTHER WOMAN'S NOTION."**

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I see that you kindly allowed Sister Felton space in your valuable and readable paper to give us her idea of protection and "Free Trade." (Tariff reform is the word.) Now I hope you will allow another of your subscribers, whose husband is a machinist, to give her "notion" of running the government.

I don't think Mrs. Felton's argument sustaining a high protective tariff is sound enough to stand the test of figures or experience. Of late there has been a large amount of vague and inconclusive talk expended upon the tariff. It is claimed by "SOME" that free wool, free lumber and free salt will starve the sheep raisers, throw thousands of lumbermen out of employment and cause salt to sell for less than one dollar per 100 pounds. Now if this is so, the Mills bill is wrong and will work harm to the country. But while some few claim that free wool, free lumber and free salt will do us a great injury, they do not produce any figures to prove it. They simply say so, and point to the pauper labor of Europe to substantiate their theory.

I believe the taking off the duties from these articles of commerce will not affect either, save to make the business more prosperous. In support of this belief I will cite two parallel cases where the tariff has been removed, and where, instead of decreasing the industries, they have prospered. One has increased over 450 per cent. in sixteen years; the other over 100 per cent. in nine years. I refer to leather and quinine. Prior to 1872 leather was protected by a high tariff. Sixteen years ago the tax was removed. What the result was I will show. In 1871 there was about $15,000,000 worth of hides imported into this country, while in 1876, four years later, after the high tariff was removed, the value of imported hides had fallen to $13,000,000. Nor is this all. The year before the tariff was taken off we exported dressed leather to the extent of about $2,000,000 worth. One year later, when the tariff had been abolished, we sold to foreign countries over $12,000,000 worth of dressed leather, and the sales have been constantly growing, until in 1878 we sold over $30,000,000 worth. A trade that will multiply itself by fifteen in so many years cannot be badly hurt by European "pauper labor" (if it is an infant.)

The United States produces more and more cattle and sheep every year. Both hides and wool are farm products, and both are raised for profit in the grazing regions of the south and west. If we have decreased our imports and enlarged our exports by reducing the tariff on hides, it would seem more reasonable to suppose that we might do the same by taking the tariff off wool, as we are consuming 600,000,000 pounds annually in our factories, while we produce but 240,000,000 pounds. We have to import into this country 360,000,000 pounds of wool yearly to keep our factories running, and pay a high tariff on every pound.

How has it been with that other "infant"—quinine industry? In 1879 it was put on the free list. There were five manufacturers in the United States at the time, and their attorneys were loud in their lamentations and fierce in their prophecies of evil to come, of higher prices for quinine and lower prices for labor. What has been the result? Instead of prices advancing, they have declined from $3 per ounce to less than $1. More men are employed at better wages. Two more factories have opened up. Why is this? The raw material is free, and the drugs used in extracting the salts are also free.

In this way we get full advantage of the increased supply of bark, and, subjected to competition, our manufacturers are quicker to adopt the newer and more economical processes than they would be if they were protected in indolence and ignorance. Consequently the American brands are in demand abroad, and we are today exporting quinine, notwithstanding the difference in wages (or pauper labor.)

The case of quinine and leather manufacturers were stronger, being younger infants, than the woolen manufacturers. They made in 1872, 1878 and 1882 the same threats made now by the woolen manufacturers. They asked protection because of difference in wages, and in order to make America independent, but, failing to get the subsidy, they have gone right along extending their business, increasing wages and extending their markets.

Lastly, I don't believe that tariff or taxation benefits wages only to lower them, the reason that the American gets better wages is we have better machinery and more skilled workmen than any other nation on earth. The success of a man depends upon the amount of brains he mixes with his work. American workmen use their brains more than those of any other nation, and succeed better accordingly. Free hides have been of great benefit alike to our farmers and our manufacturers. Free quinine has been a blessing to the sick and the well. Free wool and free lumber will also lift a heavy burden from the shoulders of every laboring man. Don't give us free whisky or free tobacco as long as a government bond remains unpaid. Don't give us free whisky or free tobacco as long as a single necessity of life is taxed. Double the tax on whisky and tobacco so long as so many homes are made to mourn their sad effects. Sisters, let us inaugurate a crusade against free whisky and free tobacco.

MRS. W. H. HARRISON.

**The Latest Fad.**

From the Philadelphia News.

"Oh!"

"What's the matter?"

"There's a horrid bug on your trousers. Brush it off, Jack!"

A pretty girl and a particularly well dressed youth were walking out Walnut street yesterday afternoon about 9 o'clock. The pretty girl's face filled with horror at the sight of a long, brightly colored caterpillar which extended itself lengthwise on her companion's pantaloons just above the knee. She struck it deftly with her parasol but the insect clung to the cloth, which was a fine quality of black cassimere. A second poke with the parasol failed to dislodge it. Finally she stooped and tried to pick it off, but it refused to move.

"Better leave him alone, sis," laughed the young man, and upon her asking what it was, remarked as follows:

"It's a new wrinkle. You order a jet black pair of trousers with a shine on the cloth. Then, after your tailor has cut the pieces, have a spot marked on the piece over the left knee and get somebody to embroider there a bug or butterfly, or some such insect. It's only been out a week, and nobody has it outside of Philadelphia. Great idea, eh, sis?"

"Who embroidered that?"

"Fannie; great scheme."

His sister curled her lip. "I don't like it," said she.

**Keeping His Throat Moist.**

From the Argonaut.

On the occasion of Prince Bismarck's last speech in the reichstag, Count Herbert, his eldest son, now secretary of state in the foreign office, kept the cognac bottle in his own hands, while a group of high functionaries divided the rest of the work between them. Nothing could exceed, for downright comicality, the busy scene that was enacted between the chancellor's back during the whole of the speech. The difficulty with which the glass-mixers had continually to contend was that of securing the requisite degree of dilution. First one would taste and find the compound too weak, so that more cognac had to be added. Then another would pronounce it too strong, and the addition of seltzer water was the consequence. More than once the chancellor, hard to please, refused to drink the draught so carefully prepared, and one of the solemn group had to drain the glass, so that the blending operation might begin again. Probably a dozen and a half small glasses were handed to Prince Bismarck full, and removed from his bench empty, before all had been said that was in the great statesman's mind. That was a high record to reach, but then the occasion was a momentous one and the chancellor's throat was unusually troublesome.

**Where Kisses Are Cheap.**

From the New York World.

The schedule rates for surreptitious kisses at Asbury park has been definitely determined. It costs three dollars to give an osculatory salutation to an unmarried woman against her will, and four dollars if the victim is a wife. These figures are the result of a decree laid down by Justice Borden in the case of Mrs. Sarah A. Bray against Jeremiah Bennett. Bennett kissed Mrs. Bray without her consent, and was arrested. Justice Borden fined him four dollars, one dollar extra because the complainant was married. It is always well to have the law determine the money value of H's and K's in different parts of the country. The Asbury park rates may be considered extremely reasonable.

**Editor Watterson.**

From the St. Louis Republic.

It seems pertinent to remark at this time that Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of an influential newspaper, might be engaged in better business for himself and his party than hanging around democratic headquarters in New York dallying with sedition and encouraging the enemy with vague hints of democratic disaster unless President Cleveland bows the knee to the spoilsmen. It is our confident belief that Mr. Cleveland would rather be right than be president, and he has already committed himself to the doctrine that "public office is a public trust," and not the loot of successful politicians.

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**My Father's Portrait.**

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

O! youthful, fair and noble face,  
True scion of a lofty race;  
Eyes of this same glorious hue  
Once swept the broad, empyreal blue  
In Scotland's days of old romance,  
Of armored knight with sword and lance—  
Or, visor doffed, shone, softly bright,  
On maiden face with love alight.  
Yet fled that gay and gallant scene—  
Years and seas now ntervene;  
Fled those large, ancestral halls;  
And now from stern old Derry's walls  
They flash, these eyes of radiant brown,  
On foes a full defiance down.  
And through the years, whate'er the cause,  
These eyes have gazed on honor's laws,  
And drawn their glances, high and bright,  
From steady eyelids on the right.  
O! youthful, fair and noble face,  
Five hundred years have lent thee grace;  
O! youthful eyes, in full hope seeing  
The glory and the use of being—  
Alas! alas! thy race should close  
Before the sun to zenith rose.  
Yet, father, not in vain thy life,  
Not vain thy strong and noble strife,  
No "fitful fever" ended well;  
No broken fount from which upswell  
Waters salt and full of tears  
Wrung from the eyes of dying years.  
A struggle—but the triumph's sure;  
A single night the tears endure.  
The life you gave will e'er be true,  
Your child is faithful unto you,  
And on her heart will ever bear  
Those you loved, with tender care.  
Your work be mine, and when 'tis done—  
When o'er my grave the shadows run—  
They with thine own shall meet and be  
In God's grace changed happily,  
And in the heavenly country bright  
Behold one ray of glorious light.

August 20, 1888. —Elise Beattie.

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What was once said of Denmark, says the Chicago News, can now be said very truly of the the Detroit baseball club. There is an overshadowing feature of sadness in the terrible tumble which this superb organization has taken. No one who has seen this club play when it was in form will deny that it is a superb organization. What ails it now? Some say that it is short of back-stop talent; that so long as Bennett's hands are in a crippled condition the club cannot win. It seems to us that this is a singularly humiliating confession, if it be true. Others say that jealousies and dissensions have demoralized the club and that there is bitter hostility between the management and the players. We have heard reports to this effect for a long time, and we suspect that there is ground for them. Constant defeat will not demoralize a club so quick as internal bickerings will. The New Yorkers wallowed around in defeat until they made up their mind to pull together toward the common end. The Bostons ought to be well up near the head of the league column, but jealousies and dissensions have brought them nearer the bottom.

As for the Chicagos, they are simply doing business this season on wind and gall. Why, even the demoralized Bostons wallop them!

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Walter Goldsby has been made captain of the Baltimore team—a deserved compliment. The Baltimore correspondent of the Sporting News says of him:

The appointment of Walter Goldsby as captain of the nine is a good move. Since he signed with the club he has become very popular. His good and earnest work has won him a host of friends, and he is one of those players who work to win, not for record. He is a good coacher and thoroughly understands all points of the game, and if he wants to make his popularity solid he should make the Orioles put up a good game, and try and infuse new life into them and have strict discipline on the diamond

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Fred Gebhard lost heavily by a recent smashup on the Erie railroad—twelve of his horses, including Eole, St. Savior and Eolist. The animals destroyed were valued at $100,000.

**Points Picked Up.**

Twice whitewashed by Cleveland! Cincinnati has a right to weep.

The Southern League has a lot of pitching talent in the association. Kansas City has Sullivan; Louisville, Ewing, Ramsey and Chamberlain; the Athletics, Weyhing; Baltimore, Kilroy; Cincinnati, Smith, and Cleveland, Knouff.

Manager Davidson who, it was alleged, brought out the Louisville team, is really only a representative for a big furniture house in whose employ he was up to the time he bought the club. The firm has plenty of money, and Mr. Davidson is simply looking after their interests.

The Brooklyn club would not be in the championship race were it not for their pitchers. They have not a hard hitter on the team with the exception of Orr, Burns and Foutz, and outside of Pinckney and O'Brien, they have no first-class fielders. But with Caruthers, Terry or Hughes in the box they do not have to make many runs to win a game.

Harry Wright has great success in finding pitchers and fielders, but he never picks up any phenomenal batters. Anson, however, has a knack of finding great hitters. It would not be a bad idea for the two veterans to pool their issues and then the Phillies might get a couple of hitters on the team.

Gumbert of Zanesville, Jones of Canton, O'Brien of Sandusky, Garfield of Toledo, and Lale of Mansfield are the tri-state pitchers most in demand, and about six league and association clubs have lines ont for Gumbert. Three or four are after Jones.

"Ah," said a kindly old Brooklyn lady, as a group of well-dressed little boys passed her gate, "how glad I am to see such fresh and happy faces on this beautiful Sabbath morning. Are you going to Sunday school, little boys?"

"No'm," replied the boys politely; "we's goin' to de ball game.—Epoch.

One of the New York players said recently that if the Giants did not win the pennant it would not be through a lack of inducements held out by the management, as in the event of the much prized bunting coming to New York the salaries of all the men are to be doubled. That may account for New York's winning streak.

They feel sore in Chicago, as the following the Chicago News shows: "The club as it stands today, and as it has stood for four months, is a singular compound of cheap incompetence and cheap pretense. It was merely a question of time when luck would desert it, and then, of course, all its arrogance and tin horn talent would count for nothing. We will confess that the tumble of these cheap creatures was longer delayed than we thought it could be."

John M. Ward, the New York short stop, has finally decided to accept the captaincy of the all-American base ball team which will accompany the Chicago club on their trip to Australia next fall. A complete cricketing outfit was sent to Ward at the polo ground yesterday morning, and he will at once begin practicing at the English game in order to show the foreigners what an easy game it is at the hands of an expert ball tosser. Ward has already signed Tiernan to accompany his team.

The question is often asked, "How long does a pitcher's arm last?" Ten years ago, Spalding, McBride, Cummings, Knight, Bond, Bradley, Galvin, Fisher, Zettlein, Matthews, Nichols, Stearns and Parks were leading pitchers of America. Five years later only Bond, Bradley, Galvin and Matthews were left of this goodly company, and five years after that Galvin is the only one remaining. So in ten years the whole body of pitchers that flourished that long ago has disappeared from the face of the baseball field, and save Galvin there is none left to prove that they ever existed.

Rumors of the sale of the Detroits are again flying thick and fast as the snowflakes on the 12th of last March. There must be some fire after all this smoke, but President Stearns denied most emphatically at the Polo grounds on Thursday that any sale was in prospect. So far was he from selling out that he was now in the east to buy good players. Any man who could hit the ball once in a while and field just a little bit, could touch his wallet for a monthly stipend. He would begin, he said, by offering twice as much for our own Tom Keefe as was ever really paid for any ball player.

The Indianapolis club at present has a big enterprise in contemplation, which, if it proves successful, will not only greatly effect the future of the game in this city, but will be a great inovation in the game. It is proposed to play games at night, with the grounds illuminated by natural gas. The project, which has been under consideration for some time by President Brush, will probably be given a trial in a short time. The idea is to place three strong lights on each side of the ball grounds and another, or perhaps two, on the grand stand.

Anson has been playing professionally since 1871, when he covered third base for the Forest City club, of Rockford, Ill. The following season he signed with the Athletics, of Philadelphia, then champions of the world. He played with the Quakers until 1876, when he went to Chicago, covering third base and helping to win the pennant for the first time for the Lake City. Eighteen years with three clubs and thirteen years in succession is a record to be proud of. The captain is yet in the colt class.

Adversity is a good teacher. Says a Boston correspondent: "It is getting to be a well recognized fact that the pitching rules will again be touched next season. It has now come to be a fact that the abolition of four strikes was a mistake, and those who favored its abolition admit that something should have replaced it. Either the pitcher should have been put back five feet farther or the high and low ball should have been retained. Naturally, the kicking on high and low balls would be immediately brought up, but there could not well be more kicking than there is at present."

Hitting a pitcher hard always brings out the little peculiarities which he possesses. It is amusing to which Getzein, of Detroit, gets pounded. The German gets so excited and mad that he can't talk straight, and stutters awfully. He talks something

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The association has done a sensible thing in restoring the twenty-five cent tariff. Twenty-five cents is enough to pay to see any game of ball and this move on the part of the association is sure to prove a popular one. A majority of the cities have favored the change for some time, but it was not until the last meeting that the requisite majority could be obtained. Largely increased audiences are now the rule.

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What was once said of Denmark, says the Chicago News, can now be said very truly of the Detroit baseball club. There is an overshadowing feature of sadness in the terrible tumble which this superb organization has taken. No one who has seen this club play when it was in form will deny that it is a superb organization. What ails it now? Some say that it is short of back-stop talent; that so long as Bennett's hands are in a crippled condition the club cannot win. It seems to us that this is a singularly humiliating confession, if it be true. Others say that jealousies and dissensions have demoralized the club and that there is bitter hostility between the management and the players. We have heard reports to this effect for a long time, and we suspect that there is ground for them. Constant defeat will not demoralize a club so quick as internal bickerings will. The New Yorkers wallowed around in defeat until they made up their mind to pull together toward the common end. The Bostons ought to be well up near the head of the league column, but jealousies and dissensions have brought them nearer the bottom.

As for the Chicagos, they are simply doing business this season on wind and gall. Why, even the demoralized Bostons wallop them!

***

Walter Goldsby has been made captain of the Baltimore team—a deserved compliment. The Baltimore correspondent of the Sporting News says of him:

The appointment of Walter Goldsby as captain of the nine is a good move. Since he signed with the club he has become very popular. His good and earnest work has won him a host of friends, and he is one of those players who work to win, not for record. He is a good coacher and thoroughly understands all points of the game, and if he wants to make his popularity solid he should make the Orioles put up a good game, and try and infuse new life into them and have strict discipline on the diamond

***

Fred Gebhard lost heavily by a recent smashup on the Erie railroad—twelve of his horses, including Eole, St. Savior and Eolist. The animals destroyed were valued at $100,000.

### Points Picked Up.

Twice whitewashed by Cleveland! Cincinnati has a right to weep.

The Southern League has a lot of pitching talent in the association. Kansas City has Sullivan; Louisville, Ewing, Ramsey and Chamberlain; the Athletics, Weyhing; Baltimore, Kilroy; Cincinnati, Smith, and Cleveland, Knouff.

Manager Davidson who, it was alleged, brought out the Louisville team, is really only a representative for a big furniture house in whose employ he was up to the time he bought the club. The firm has plenty of money, and Mr. Davidson is simply looking after their interests.

The Brooklyn club would not be in the championship race were it not for their pitchers. They have not a hard hitter on the team with the exception of Orr, Burns and Foutz, and outside of Pinckney and O'Brien, they have no first-class fielders. But with Caruthers, Terry or Hughes in the box they do not have to make many runs to win a game.

Harry Wright has great success in finding pitchers and fielders, but he never picks up any phenomenal batters. Anson, however, has a knack of finding great hitters. It would not be a bad idea for the two veterans to pool their issues and then the Phillies might get a couple of hitters on the team.

Gumbert of Zanesville, Jones of Canton, O'Brien of Sandusky, Garfield of Toledo, and Lale of Mansfield are the tri-state pitchers most in demand, and about six league and association clubs have lines out for Gumbert. Three or four are after Jones.

"Ah," said a kindly old Brooklyn lady, as a group of well-dressed little boys passed her gate, "how glad I am to see such fresh and happy faces on this beautiful Sabbath morning. Are you going to Sunday school, little boys?"

"No'm," replied the boys politely; "we's goin' to de ball game.—Epoch.

One of the New York players said recently that if the Giants did not win the pennant it would not be through a lack of inducements held out by the management, as in the event of the much prized bunting coming to New York the salaries of all the men are to be doubled. That may account for New York's winning streak.

They feel sore in Chicago, as the following the Chicago News shows: "The club as it stands today, and as it has stood for four months, is a singular compound of cheap incompetence and cheap pretense. It was merely a question of time when luck would desert it, and then, of course, all its arrogance and tin horn talent would count for nothing. We will confess that the tumble of these cheap creatures was longer delayed than we thought it could be."

John M. Ward, the New York short stop, has finally decided to accept the captaincy of the all-American base ball team which will accompany the Chicago club on their trip to Australia next fall. A complete cricketing outfit was sent to Ward at the polo ground yesterday morning, and he will at once begin practicing at the English game in order to show the foreigners what an easy game it is at the hands of an expert ball tosser. Ward has already signed Tiernan to accompany his team.

The question is often asked, "How long does a pitcher's arm last?" Ten years ago, Spalding, McBride, Cummings, Knight, Bond, Bradley, Galvin, Fisher, Zettlein, Matthews, Nichols, Stearns and Parks were leading pitchers of America. Five years later only Bond, Bradley, Calvin and Matthews were left of this goodly company, and five years after that Galvin is the only one remaining. So in ten years the whole body of pitchers that flourished that long ago has disappeared from the face of the baseball field, and save Galvin there is none left to prove that they ever existed.

Rumors of the sale of the Detroits are again flying thick and fast as the snowflakes on the 12th of last March. There must be some fire after all this smoke, but President Stearns denied most emphatically at the Polo grounds on Thursday that any sale was in prospect. So far was he from selling out that he was now in the east to buy good players. Any man who could hit the ball once in a while and field just a little bit, could touch his wallet for a monthly stipend. He would begin, he said, by offering twice as much for our own Tom Keefe as was ever really paid for any ball player.

The Indianapolis club at present has a big enterprise in contemplation, which, if it proves successful, will not only greatly effect the future of the game in this city, but will be a great inovation in the game. It is proposed to play games at night, with the grounds illuminated by natural gas. The project, which has been under consideration for some time by President Brush, will probably be given a trial in a short time. The idea is to place three strong lights on each side of the ball grounds and another, or perhaps two, on the grand stand.

Anson has been playing professionally since 1871, when he covered third base for the Forest City club, of Rockford, Ill. The following season he signed with the Athletics, of Philadelphia, then champions of the world. He played with the Quakers until 1876, when he went to Chicago, covering third base and helping to win the pennant for the first time for the Lake City. Eighteen years with three clubs and thirteen years in succession is a record to be proud of. The captain is yet in the colt class.

Adversity is a good teacher. Says a Boston correspondent: "It is getting to be a well recognized fact that the pitching rules will again be touched next season. It has now come to be a fact that the abolition of four strikes was a mistake, and those who favored its abolition admit that something should have replaced it. Either the pitcher should have been put back five feet farther or the high and low ball should have been retained. Naturally, the kicking on high and low balls would be immediately brought up, but there could not well be more kicking than there is at present."

Hitting a pitcher hard always brings out the little peculiarities which he possesses. It is amusing to which Getzein, of Detroit, gets pounded. The German gets so excited and mad that he can't talk straight, and stutters awfully. He talks something like this: "Y—o—u b—g st—iff, wha—why didn't y—ou ga—et under it, Yo—u make me s—ick." Calvin, when hit hard, raises his foot higher. Van Haltren dances about. Mark Baldwin tosses the ball about in his hands. Morris leans forward, as if exhausted, as the ball leaves his hand, and gazes about meekly. Casey trips over his own feet. O'Day tries for delay and pitches a ball every three minutes. Radbourn starts his raise ball. Sowders takes deliberate aim.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

### Games Yesterday.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 6, Baltimore 0. Base-hits—Cincinnati 5, Baltimore 7. Errors—Cincinnati 2, Baltimore 6. Batteries—Smith and Keenan, Cunningham and O'Brien.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 2, St. Louis 5. Base-hits—Cleveland 7, St. Louis 7. Errors—Cleveland 0, St. Louis 5. Batteries—Bakely and Zimmer, King and Boyle.

At Ridgeway Park, N. J.—Brooklyn 1, Kansas City 6. Base-hits—Brooklyn 4, Kansas City 8, Errors—Brooklyn 6, Kansas City 4. Batteries—Terry and Peeple, Sullivan and Brennan.

At Gloucester, N. J.—Athletics 11, Louisville 1. Base-hits—Athletics 10, Louisville 5. Errors—Athletics 2, Louisville 10. Batteries—Mattimore and Gunning, Ramsey and Cross.

## PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA.

### Programme for Today and Tomorrow.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

10 a. m.—Chorus Class—Prof. Case.
11 a. m.—Normal Lecture—Dr. A. H. Gillet.
2:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
3:30 p. m.—"Round Table Talk"—John DeWitt Miller—"English and American Newspapers."
7 p. m.—Musicale—Vitale and Fannelli.
7:30 p. m.—Lecture—Prof. J. B. DeMotte—"Electricity, the Wizard of the Nineteenth Century," —With many brilliant experiments.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.

10 a. m.—Chorus Class—Prof. C. C. Case.
11 a.—Closing Session of the Normal Class.
3. p. m.—Concert under the direction of Prof. Case. Several vocal solos and choruses may be expected in addition to instrument music by Rogers Band, Vitale and Fannelli.
4 p. m.—C. L. S. C. Platform Meeting—Addresses by Mr. Davidson, Mr. Miller and Dr. Gillet.
7 p. m.—Musicale.
7:30 p. m.—Closing Address—Mr. Henry W. Grady—"Cranks, Croakers and Creditors." To be followed by a brilliant illumination of grounds and buildings and a fireworks display.

The closing night's exercises will be the grandest of the season.

### Sunday at Chautauqua.

Yesterday was a quiet day at the assembly, as is appropriate both to the institution and the work it undertakes to do. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. John DeWitt Miller, from the text: "Thy word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against Thee." It was an able presentation of some of the reasons why the Bible is worthy of a place in the affections of man. For more than an hour the speaker held the attention and interest of one of the most intelligent and thoughtful audiences present on any Sunday since the assembly opened. At 3 o'clock Professor Case conducted a song service, and at 3:30 Rev. W. L. Davidson conducted the "Bible Study Hour" to the delight of all who were present. At the evening service one of the beautiful and impressive Chautauqua Sunday vesper services was conducted by Dr. Gillet, who also delivered an interesting address on the work of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle.

### The Programme for Today.

Though near the close, the quality of the programme is maintained, as one can easily see by glancing at the detailed programme in another column. The round table talk by Mr. Miller, in which he will describe the great English and American newspapers, will alone repay one for a visit to the grounds. Dr. Demottes's lectures are most excellent, and the one offered for tonight will be the best of the course.

## SATURDAY'S PRIMARY.

### The Result Gracefully Accepted by the Candidates and Their Friends.

Sunday was ordained a day of rest, and according to the calendar yesterday was Sunday.

Generally speaking it was a day of rest, but politics will intrude even upon the Sabbath stillness, and the aftermath of Saturday's primary was not difficult to catch.

The drift of expressed opinion all goes to prove that the result of Saturday's election has been gracefully accepted and acquiesced in.

THE CONSTITUTION has already mentioned the fact, taat this election was remarkably quiet and well conducted by the friends of both the senatorial candidates, and this is the verdict of everybody.

The result of the short but spirited campaign that has juss closed, has evidently been accepted as one of the fairest and less hampered expressions of the wishes of the people of Fulton county that has every been made at the polls.

Frank P. Rice was elected as the choice of the democratic party of Fulton, as senator from this district, and of course his friends feel gratified and congratulations are in order. Judge Hammond, his opponent, was defeated, but neither his friends nor himself are disposed to blame any one for this result, which was due to a lack of votes—which usually causes defeat.

As to the fairness of Saturday's election there is but one opinion, and this is complimentary to the managers and the supporters of both contestants. The agreements made between Messrs. Rice and Hammond were faithfully carried out, and this fact, perhaps, more than any other, is responsible for the absence of anything remotely resembling a kick over the result.

It was a model primary, and though there are the usual number of explanations and reasons given for the result, it has accomplished its purpose and placed the candidate of the people in the line of election.

### Woman's Figure—Real and Ideal.

To get some comparison between the ideal of a woman's figure as the Greek sculptures chiseled it, and as the modern Chicago dressmaker and cloakmaker regard it, one cannot do better than compare the proportions of the Medicean Venus with those of the professional models who exhibit fine goods for the sellers at the wholesale and retail stores. The Venus is 5 feet 5 inches in height, measures nearly 25 inches about the waist, 34 inches about the bust, and 44 inches about the hips. The upper arm measures 13 inches and the wrist 6. From the base of the skull to the waist is between 14 and 15 inches, and from shoulder to shoulder is 15 inches. The approved dimensions for a cloak or dress model as employed in most of the large city houses do not differ from the Venus greatly as regards height. Short women and tall women are needed in the retail stores, but a wholesale house exhibiting samples to a buyer will require a woman of about five feet five inches to display its choicest goods to advantage. Her other measurements will be about as follows: Waist 23 inches, or sometimes 24; bust, 36 inches, or occasionally 37; hip measure, from 45 to 47 inches; upper arm measure, 11 inches; distance from base of skull to waiste, 16½ inches, and from shoulder to shoulder, 13½ inches. The modern measure approximates the Greek measure much more closely than it would have done twenty years ago. Sixty years ago there would have been very little comparison possible between the two. Where the dressmaking model differs from the statuesque model the divergence can be traced accurately to the corset shape, which makes the waist rather smaller, the bust and hip considerably larger than they ought to be. It is the corset also which makes the waist too long. Lack of a sufficient amount of muscular exercise is responsible probably for the missing two inches in arm girth and the missing inch and a half in shoulder width. The professional models are, as a rule, among the most symmetrical women seen in the city as to measurements not specified, and in these respects approximate the Greek very nearly.

### Gossip About Old Cities.

It is supposed that Rome at one time contained 5,000,000 inhabitants.

It took Jonah a day to get into the middle of Nineveh, which occupied more space than London.

Babylon contained 144 square miles and London contains but 120.

In the Eternal City there were 1,780 palaces and 46,602 houses divided into flats.

The palaces of Rome each accommodated about 350,000 people.

A woman living near the banks of the Tiber once sold her possessions in Rome, and is was learned that she possessed four hundred slaves.

### Brief Stories of Wrecks.

Philadelphia Girl (at the seashore)—Do you ever find bottles which tell of wrecks?

Native—Yes, mum, often—empty bottle.

The flannel shirt is an excellent thing
To wear on a summer day,
And we don't object to the style at all—
But what we were going to say
Is,
That
A man who will wear a flannel shirt,
And hold up his pants with a sash
As red as a town that is painted right,
Is a man that we want to smash.

—Washington Critic.

# WHY THEY ARE HERE.

## A Reporter's Experience With a Dozen Arrivals.

### They Give Their Reasons for Visiting Atlanta—A Variety of Answers From a Variety of People.

What is your purpose in visiting Atlanta?

This is the question a CONSTITUTION reporter put to about a dozen arrivals yesterday, and for variety of style and purpose the answers fill a long-felt want.

***

The first arrival who answered this question was a middle-aged man, neatly dressed and having the appearance of a well-to-do merchant. He smiled at the reporter and seemed to hesitate about answering. He yielded to persuasion, however, and said that his purpose in coming to Atlanta was purely a business one. He had heard of the great advantages of the city and had sold out his business in Detroit, Mich., for the purpose of making another investment in Atlanta. "I do not know of a city that is better advertised than this, and I am going to see whether it comes up to the mark or not. That's all, young man. Good day," and Number 1 marched out of the depot and into the jaws of 600 hackmen, more or less. But he came from Detroit and did not seem to mind them.

***

Number 2 was a small one. He wore a linen duster and it had evidently been in use for a long trip, where dust was free as air and descended on the just and the unjust. He was evidently tired, cross and hungry, for when the reporter smilingly put his stereotyped inquiry to him he said that he couldn't answer any such question.

But that wouldn't do at all, and his good will was secured by pointing out the restaurant of Durand. He entered and the reporter waited until a well-cooked breakfast had changed his ideas of life. Certain that he would answer, the reporter sat down at the table and again indicated his desires.

"You want to know why I have come to Atlanta, do you?" he repeated. "Well, I don't know as it makes any particular difference, and I don't mind telling you. Atlanta needs a new union depot—so I have learned by reading the papers. I am an architect, and my specialty is the construction of depots; so I thought I would come here and look over the ground to make a plan. No one is responsible but myself, but if they should ever build a depot here I would have a plan all ready."

Strictly business was Number 2, and the last seen of him he was looking around the carshed and evidently wondering how large crowds were daily handled there without loss of life

***

Number 3 was a smiler. He smiled as he stepped from the train and smiled when asked the little question. He smiled once more and said:

"I am looking for curiosities for my dime museums, and I heard about the two-headed girl at East Point. I also understand that the Jonesboro twins are remarkable in their resemblance and I am going to engage them if possible. A friend of mine who has seen them tells me that when one of the twins takes a drink of Jonesboro whisky the marshal down there always locks up the other to keep him from raising a disturbance."

And Number 3 lit a cigar and smiled a final farewell.

***

Number 4 was the saddest-looking traveler of the day. So melancholy did he appear that the reporter thought he would try a sympathetic feeler, and asked him if he had recently lost a friend or relative.

"No," he sadly replied. "But I am in trouble, deep trouble, my young friend, and there is only one thing that will bring me peace of mind—only one thing."

"Can I help you?"

"Yes," eagerly responded Number 4; "You can. If you can tell me where to find the author o'f How's that' puzzle—if you can even tell me that—so that I may kill him, I will be your friend for life."

He was sharpening a knife upon his boot when the reporter left him, agreeing to bring him face to face with the author of the 64 makes 65 conundrum.

***

Number 5 was a meek and quiet looking traveler. He carried a small, travel-worn grip and appeared to be at a loss where to go. The reporter thought he had an easy one and quietly sprung his question.

Number 5 looks straight at him, but made no encouraging sign. Thinking he was perhaps deaf the question was repeated in a louder tone of voice.

Number 5 responded by taking a slate from his pocket and writing: "I am deaf and dumb. Watch me fool the hackmen."

***

And then came Number 6. He only took a moment in which to state that he was from the suburbs of Jacksonville and had never been exposed to the yellow fever.

***

Number 7 was evidently afraid that something was going to happen, for he parried the reporter's question by asking: "Are you an inspector?" He appeared to be somewhat gratified at the denial of the soft impeachment and confidentially stated that he was on his was to some town where he would not be treated as an outcast and shunned, simply because he had been unfortunate enough to reside in Florida at the time the yellow fever had made its appearance. Upon being assured that Atlanta was the place he long had sought, his whole appearance changed, and he was evidently happy once more.

***

Number 8 was from the country, there was no doubt of that, and the reporter shuddered as he thought what the traveler's fate would be should he fall into the clutches of the hotel runners outside the depot.

"What did I come for? I'm lookidg for a railroad man who shipped some melons for me two months ago. I ain't heard nothing from 'em an' I thought I'd better find him. Say, stranger, can you tell me where I kin git some kertridges fer this"—and he drew a 44-caliber double action Smith & Wesson howitzer from his pocket. He was told that Chattanooga was the only place he could buy his ammunition.

***

Number 9 looked like a man who had lost something. It seems that he has, and in answer to the reporter's question, he said:

"I have been looking for a man named Nelson. I used to do business with him in Kansas and he forgot to settle up with me before he left. That was several years ago, and I have been looking for him ever since. I heard that he was in business in Atlanta and came here at once. Can you tell me where I can find him?" He was recommended to take the next train for home. Then the reporter started for Number 10.

***

He was a stranger in Atlanta, a stranger to cities in general and depots in particular, but he was perfectly willing to tell the reporter that he was "going to try and get a place on the police force."

***

And thus they come. Many travelers of many minds. Day after day the trains are loaded with crowds of people, and Atlanta appears to be a favorite stopping place.

**Tuesday — Closing night at Chautauqua. Grandest illumination of grounds ever seen. Fireworks. Closing address by the Hon. H. W. Grady, on "Cranks, Croakers and Creditors." Extra trains on every schedule.**

## SHE RAN AWAY.

### A Young Girl Leaves Her Home in Atlanta.

A girl about sixteen years of age, the daughter of respectable parents, residing on Marietta street, ran away from home yesterday.

She left the city in company with a young man, who has been anxious to marry her, but the match was opposed by her parents on account of her youth.

The young couple went north via the Western and Atlantic 1:35 p. m. train, the young lady's ticket being purchased for her by a friend who accompanied her to the depot, and was evidently willing to assist in the elopement, for this is what it will probably amount to.

About an hour after the departure of the train the young lady's father came to the depot. An inquiry of the officials soon convinced him that his daughter had taken a trip without his consent.

## TALK OF THE TOWN.

The Cherokee Indians forty-five in number, are still at Peters park, where they will remain unti Wednesday. Whousands of visitors thronged the grounds Sunday to gaze on these strange people, who years ago owned almost the entire state of Georgia. Through the kindness of the manager, they sang a number of hymns and songs, all of a religious character. All the Indians are members of the different churches and devout Christians, but stil ladhering to their early customs.

It is said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. But the man who smokes Grand Republic Cigarros and Buffos will strike there every time—Keno top line. Sold by all reliable dealers.

### A Novel Foot Race.

The Cherokee Indians at Peters's park, under the management of Mr. A. L. Cooper, will give a free exhibition of Indian fleetness on Monday, at 3 p. m., starting at Peachtree street and running 600 yards down North avenue. Twenty-five of the most athletic Indians, attired in unique costume, will engage in the race. The winner will be presented with a beautiful gold watch, presented by a prominent Atlanta jeweler. The race will be exciting and interesting. A cordial invitation is extended to any runner in the state to enter the race. The Indians will remain until Wednesday, giving their strange and wonderful exhibitions each day, when they go to Marietta. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.


REWARD.

One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars.

We the undersigned offer one thousand dollars, cash, if we cannot send you the picture of the next President of the United States. If you desire to enter this contest buy a box of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS from your druggists, (price 25c.) and mail us the outside wrapper and 4 cents in stamps with your address plainly written, we will then mail you the picture and an elegant pack of cards.

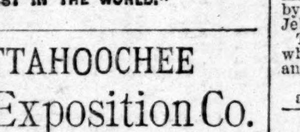
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A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.




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CHATTAHOOCHEE
Valley Exposition Co.

BIDS FOR PRIVILEGES.

Bids for the following privileges will be received at the Exposition office up to September 1, 1888, and each privilege will be sold to the highest responsible bidder. The management reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Restaurant, Stencils, Key Rings, etc.
Ladies Cafe and Ice Cream.
Card Writing (exclusive).
Bar Privilege, Weaving Silk Handkerchiefs.
Pop Corn and Confectionery.
Lithographing Silk Handkerchiefs.
Check Room, Cane Rack.
Tobacco, Cigars and News Stand.
Ball Game, Pure Lemonade.
Distributing Advertising in Grounds.
Electric Machine, Striking Machine.
Fruits and Nuts, Museum.
Merry-go-round, Weighing Machine.
Photography.
Pool and Book Privileges (9 racing days).
Exposition Souvenirs, Sea on Land.
Official Programme, Incubators.
Race Programme, Sign Painting.
Glass Blowing and Engraving (not exclusive).
Bowling Alley, Optical Goods.
Jewelry (exclusive).
Railroad Inside Grounds (electric or otherwise).
Wax Flowers, (exclusive).
Florida Curiosities, Cutting Silhouettes.
Official Catalogue Souvenir Medals.
Rolling Chairs, Rubber Stamps.
Shooting Gallery, Barbecue Privilege.

The above list is subject to additions and revisions. Bids are invited for privileges not mentioned. All applications for privileges will have prompt attention. Address, F. B. GORDON, Sec'y, Columbus, Ga.

aug 19-26.

NORTH GEORGIA
—AND—
Alabama Exposition Co.

BIDS FOR PRIVILEGES.

BIDS FOR PRIVILEGES WILL BE RECEIVED at the Exposition office up to September 10th, 1888, and each privilege will be sold to the highest responsible bidder. The management reserves the right to reject any and all bids: Restaurant, Ladies' Cafe and Ice Cream, Pop Corn and Confectionery, Fruits and Nuts, "Soda and Mineral Waters (prominent stand inside main building), Bar Privilege, "for temperance drinks only," Tobacco, Cigars and News Stands, Card Writing, Weaving Silk Handkerchiefs, Lithographing Silk Handkerchiefs, Check Room, Cane Rack, Ball Game, Distributing Advertising on Grounds, Electric Machine, Weighing Machine, Photography, Exposition Souvenirs, Official Programme, Incubators, Race Programme, Sign Painting, Glass Blowing and Engraving, Bowling Alley, Optical Goods, Florida Curiosties, Cutting Silhouttes, Official Catalogue, Jewelry, Souvenir Medals, Wax Flowers, Rolling Chairs, Rubber Stamps, Shooting Gallery, Barbecue Privilege.

The above list is subject to additions and revisions. Bids are invited for privileges not mentioned. All applications for privileges will have prompt attention. Address A. W. WALTON, Sec'y, Rome, Ga.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL




BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by H. A. Boynton
Wyly & Greene, Atalnta, Ga.

PRICE 50c



COMPLEXION DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

Without injury positively removes Freckles, Livermoles, Pimples and blemishes of the skin. Is not a wash or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. At druggists or securely mailed, for 50c. G. C. BITTNER & Co., Toledo, O.

The Brunswick Harbor and Land Company.

The Brunswick Land Reclamation Company.

WILLIAM F. PENNIMAN, Brunswick; Georgia ..... President.
JOHN B. GORDAN, Atlanta, Georgia ..... Vice-President.
JOHN SLOANE, New York ..... Treasurer.
JOHN I. HOLLY, New York ..... Secretary.
NORMAN W. DODGE, New York, EDWARD P. KENNARD, New York, JOSEPH W. WOOLFOLK, Montgomery, Ala. — Directors.

THESE COMPANIES HAVE BEEN FORMED for the purpose of utilizing the deep water and land on the south side of the main channel of Brunswick Harbor.

They own all the main land on the south side of the Harbor east of Fancy Bluff Creek. Their high lands consists of about 4,000 acres, all immediately available for building purposes, with a deep water front exceeding a mile in extent, the depth at low tide on their deck frontage being nowhere less than 21 feet. This depth at low water is 5 feet more than at the outer bar, and is ten feet more than at the present city front, where the depth at low tide is only 11 feet as shown by the latest United States government survey charts.

The rise of the tide in Brunswick harbor is 7½ feet therefore a vessel drawing 28½ feet can pass the bar at high water, and can float alongside the south Brunswick wharves at low water.

The high level of the land in South Brunswick and the absence of the wet palmetto swamps, which are characteristic of the north side of the river, make it the most healthy point in the harbor. Its facilities for drainage are perfect. The little Satilla river skirts the south side of the property, emptying into St. Andrews Sound, between Jekyl and Cumberland Islands, giving an outlet for drainage on a tidal water discharging into the ocean at a point ten miles from the harbor. The importance or keeping the waters of a southern harbour free from contamination cannot be overestimated.

The deep water on this property is 10 miles nearer Waynesville on the Brunswick and Western railroad than the docks at present in use at Brunswick city, and all the intervening country consists of good farmsng lands.

A railroad to connect the property with the Brunswick and Western railroad at Waynesville is in course of construction. Large wharves and warehouses, together with every modern improvement to facilitate traffic at South Brunswick, will be built at once.

Negotiations are pending for the establishment of regular lines of steamers from New York, and between Liverpool and South Brunswick, with occasional service from Mediterranean ports. It is believed that eventually Brunswick will attract a large portion of the Mediterranean trade, because in the winter months steamers coming through the Straits of Gibraltar to Brunswick, can avoid the northern storm belt, which fact must influence the European immigrant traffic.

When the Alabama Midland railroad, which is to connect the coal and iron fields of Alabama with Brainbridge, is completed, Brunswick will become the most important coaling station south of Norfolk.

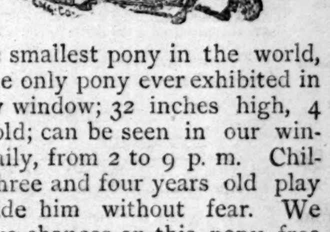
The Brunswick Harbor and Land Company possesses the best site for a coaling station in the harbor.

It is the purpose of the Brunswick Land Reclamation Company to reclaim all the marshes owned by it—about 7,000-acres between the main land and Jekyl Island.

This marsh land is a rich alluvial deposit, and when reclaimed will be in demand for truck farms and other agricultural purposes.

W. F. PENNIMAN, President.

aug 25, sat'y mon'y wed'y



The smallest pony in the world, and the only pony ever exhibited in a show window; 32 inches high, 4 years old; can be seen in our window daily, from 2 to 9 p. m. Children three and four years old play and ride him without fear. We will give chances on this pony free to customers buying 25c worth at our cigar or soda water department. Buy six soda tickets for 15c, and get a chance on pony free.

BEERMANN & SILVERMAN,

EDUCATIONAL.

Mrs. John C. Reed

WILL OPEN HER PRIMARY SCHOOL IN West End, Monday September 3d, 1888. For particulars apply at her residence on Hammond Street. sun

EMORY COLLEGE,

OXFORD, GEORGIA.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION BEgins October 10, 1888, and closes June 26, 1889. The faculty is complete and competent. The location is healthful. The moral tone of the institution and community is high. The rates of tuition and board are reasonable. For catalogue apply to

july20—d2m W. A. CANDLER, President.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

Conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, Washington, Wilkes Co., Ga.

THE SUCCESS OF GRADUATES IN PASSING examinations before school boards and securing positions as teachers testify to the thoroughness of the course of instruction.

Music, art, plain sewing and the culinary department receive special attention.

Telegraphy, typewriting and stenography taught to pupils who wish to perfect themselves in those branches. Charges reasonable. The fall session will begin September 3

For further particulars send for catalogue. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE

Thirty-fifth year. Fifteen miles north of Cincinnati. Best facilities and thorough instruction in all branches—English, Scientific and Classical. Also in Music and Art. Address

L. D. POTTER, D.D., Glendale, Ohio.

Washington Seminary.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

50 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 12TH; FACulty able and experienced. The Music Department is a part of the music school of Mr. Alfredo Barili. The Art School is under the direction of Mr. H. W. Barnitz. The Primary Department is in charge of a successful teacher, trained in the best methods of primary and kindergarten instruction. For catalogue apply to

MRS. BAYLOR STEWART, Principal.

MERCER UNIVERSITY,

MACON, GEORGIA.

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jy11-6w REV. A. J. BATTLE, President.

SELECT SCHOOL,

232 W. PEACHTREE ST.

TWELFTH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY SEPTEMber 3, 1888. Superior advantages and thorough instruction in grammar and high school grades. For terms address MISS J. McKINLEY, Principal.

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MORELAND PARK

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Near Atlanta, Ga.

A SCHOOL OF HIGH STANDARD FOR TRAINing and educating youths. Address

july27—d1m CHAS. M. NEEL, Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 12th July, 1888, and end 12th September. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

may 30 2w june15 2w

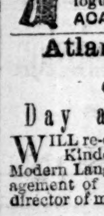
LUCY COBB INSTITUTE.

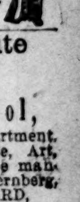
Athens, Georgia.

The exercises of this school will be resumed September 5, 1888, M. RUTHERFORD, Principal.

july 4 2m

STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY





A school of the highest order for young men and boys. Military system. The best appliances for study and instruction. Thorough preparation for College, University or business. For illustrated catalogue, address STAUNTON MALE ACADEMY, STAUNTON, VA.

Atlanta Female Institute
—AND—
COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Day and Boarding School,

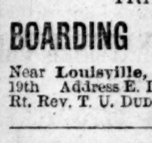
WILL re-open September 12. Every department, Kindergarten, Academic, Collegiate, Art, Modern Languages and Elecution, under the management of able teachers. Constantin Sternberg, director of music. MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) INSTITUTE, 45TH YEAR

Prepares for business, and for the best Colleges. Backward boys taught privately.

REV. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.

aug14—d 2m



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TRINITY HALL.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Near Louisville, Ky. Next session begins Sept. 19th Address E. L. McCLELLAND, Head Master, or Rt. Rev. T. U. DUDLEY, D. D., Box 87, Louisville, Ky.

may 18—d 20t

Southern Home School For Gir's,

915 and 917 North Charles street, Baltimore. Mrs. W. M. Cary, Miss Cary. Established 1842. French the language of the school. 2m mon wed sat



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No. 33 Peachtree Street.

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MOSS & MORSON,

OFFICE AND YARD SIMPSON STREET AND RAILROAD.

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*RAILROAD TIME TABLE.*

# RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.**

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.

| ARRIVE. | DEPART. |
|---|---|
| *No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......6 5 a m | *No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis..12 55 p m |
| *No. 11—from New York Nashville and Cincinnati......2 ... | *No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis......7 00 a m |
| *No. 13—from Cincinnati, and Nashville......6 p m | *No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......7 25 p m |
| *No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......10 00 p m | *No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......00 a m |
| *No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points......6 00 am | No. 16, for Knoxville and New York......10 5 p m |

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Sav'h*......6 40 a m | To Savannah*......6 50 a m |
| " Griffin†......7 5 a m | To Macon*......9 10 a m |
| " Griffin†......9 6 a m | To Macon*......3 50 p m |
| " Macon*......68 a m | To Griffin†......8 00 p m |
| " Hapeville†..1 40 p m | To Griffin†......6 15 p m |
| " Sav'h*......5 40 p m | To Savannah*......7 15 p m |
| " Macon*......9.00 p m | To Hapeville†......12 01 p m |

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Chat'ga*......6 32 a m | To Chattanooga*..7 50 a m |
| " Marietta......8 35 a m | To Chattanooga*..1 35 p m |
| " Rome......11 05 a m | To Rome......3 45 p m |
| " Chat'ga*......1 45 p m | To Marietta......4 40 p m |
| " Chat'ga*......6 3 pm | To Chattanooga*..5 57 p m |
| " Chat'ga*......10 30 p m | To Chattan'ga*....11 15 p m |

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Montg'ry*..7 40 a m | To Selma......1 55 p m |
| " Opelika......5 45 p m | To Opelika......6 43 a m |
| " Selma......1 10 p m | To Montgom'ry*12 01 a m |

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Augusta*...6 30 a m | To Augusta*......8 00 a m |
| " Covington*..7 55 a m | To Decatur......8 55 a m |
| " Decatur......10 15 a m | To Clarkston......12 10 p m |
| " Augusta*......1 00 p m | To Augusta*......2 45 p m |
| " Clarkston...2 20 p m | To Covington......6 20 p m |
| " Augusta*......5 45 p m | To Augusta*......11 15 p m |
| " Decatur......4 45 p m | To Decatur......3 45 p m |

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

| | |
|---|---|
| From Athens......9 00 am | To Washington .7 10 am |
| *From Wash'g'n..11 00 am | To Athens......4 30 pm |
| *From Wash'g'n...9 40 pm | *To Washington..6 00 pm |

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| *From Starkville.6 40 a m | To Birming'm*...1 05 pm |
| From Tallapoosa..8 32 a m | To Tallapoosa......5 00 pm |
| *From Birm'g'm..5 32 p m | *To Starkville......11 00pm |

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lv. Atlanta......12 10 p m | Lv. Clarkston......1 25 p m |
| Lv. Decatur......12 42 p m | Lv. Decatur......1 48 p m |
| Ar. Clarkston...12 57 p m | Ar. Atlanta......2 20 p m |

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Fort Valley, 11 20 a m and 7 00 p m | To Fort Valley, 7 40 a m and 3 50 p m |

*Daily—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

*BANKERS AND BROKERS.*


# LOANS

Quickly Made at Lowest Rates,

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON,

4 East Alabama St.

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CAPITAL $100,000.00.

**Jno. H. & A. L. James, Bankers**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Receive deposits, buy and sell exchange, lend money, pay at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on time deposits. This is more than other banks pay; we can afford it because our expenses are small. This is a family bank with $100,000 capital. Property No. 16, 18, 20 Whitehall and 2 to 10 Alabama streets, are assets of this bank and make it very strong. We want new customers. Open 8 to 4.

DARWIN G. JONES. OLIVER C. FULLER

# JONES AND FULLER

STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS,

16 West Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Money to loan on improved City Real Estate

# MADDOX, RUCKER AND CO

BANKERS,

86 WEST ALABAMA STREET,

Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to check at sight.
Buy and sell exchange.
Discount approved paper.
Allow 5 per cent interest on time deposits.

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24 South Pryor Street.

I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH NEW GEORGIA 4½ per cent bonds in exchange for 6's, due 1st of January next, on reasonable terms, or to sell the former and buy the latter for cash.
All other investment securities bought and sold. Money to loan on real estate mortgages. Low rates and no delay.

# THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—

Capital and Undivided Profits,

$375,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

# CAPITAL CITY BANK,

OF ATLANTA, GA.,

COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS

Capital and Undivided Profits, $452,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

—TRANSACTED—

Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct 15 tf

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12 East Alabama Street.

# GEO. W. WARE

FINANCIAL AGENT.
PRATT STEEL COMPANY.
CARTERSVILLE STEEL AND FURNACE COMPANY.

A limited amount of Furnace Stock only will be offered.

(Address Cartersville, Ga., until September 1, 1888)
CARTERSVILLE, GA. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.


RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

# ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

## ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect August 19, 1888:

| SOUTHBOUND. | No. 50 Daily | No. 52 Daily | No. 56 Daily |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 1 55 p m | 12 01nig't | 4 45 p m |
| Arrive Newnan | 3 08 p m | 1 30 a m | 6 37 p m |
| " LaGrange | 4 09 p m | 2 41 a m | 7 55 p m |
| " West Point | 4 45 p m | 3 15 a m | ...... |
| " Opelika | 5 25 p m | 4 00 a m | |
| Arrive Columbus | 6 40 p m | 11 10 a m | 11 10 a m |
| Arrive Montgomery | 7 35 p m | 6 45 a m | ...... |
| Arrive Pensacola | 3 30 am | 2 00 p m | ...... |
| Arrive Mobile | 3 20 a m | 1 55 p m | ...... |
| Arrive New Orleans | 7 55 a m | 7 20 p m | ...... |
| Arrive Houston, Tex | 2 07 a m | 8 45 a m | ...... |

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Montgomery | 7 55 p m | 8 15 a m |
| Arrive Selma | 9 40 p m | 11 40 a m |
| " Akron | 12 37 a m | 7 05 p m |
| " Meridian | ...... | 11 00 p m |
| " Vicksburg | ...... | 10 30 a m |
| " Shreveport | ...... | 8 15 p m |

| NORTHBOUND. | No. 51 Daily | No. 53 Daily | No. 57 Daily |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave New Orleans | 7 00 a m | 3 30 p m | ...... |
| " Mobile | 12 10 p m | 8 00 p m | ...... |
| " Pensacola | 6 50 a m | 10 20 p m | ...... |
| Arrive Montgomery | 7 40 p m | 1 12 a m | |
| Leave Akron | 7 40 a m | 9 30 a m | |
| " Selma | 10 35 a m | 3 05 p m | |
| " Montgomery | 12 35 p m | 1 20 a m | |
| " Columbus | 8 00 a m | 1 00 p m | |
| " Opelika | 2 38 p m | 3 10 a m | |
| " West Point | 3 22 p m | 4 00 a m | |
| " LaGrange | 3 48 p m | 4 28 a m | 6 00 a m |
| " Newnan | 4 45 p m | 5 30 a m | 7 21 a m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 6 00 p m | 6 50 a m | 9 00 a m |

Train 50 carry Pullman Palace Buffet cars New York to Montgomery and New Orleans.
Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.
Trains 50 and 51, elegant chair car between Atlanta and Columbus without change.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agent
JOHN A. GEE, Traveling Pass. Agent.

# CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO. 4.

To take effect at 8 o'clock a. m. Sunday, August 5, 1888.

| SOUTH. Pass'ng'r No. 1. | STATIONS. | NORTH. Pass'ng'r No 2. |
|---|---|---|
| 8 30 a m | Lv......Chattanooga......Ar | 3 10 p m |
| 8 50 a m | ......East End...... | 2 50 p m |
| ...... | ......Rossville...... | |
| 9 00 a m | ......Mission Ridge...... | 2 40 p m |
| 9 12 a m | ......Crawfish Spring...... | 2 28 p m |
| 9 27 a m | ......Rock Spring...... | 2 13 p m |
| 9 52 a m | ......LaFayette...... | 1 48 p m |
| 10 06 a m | ......Chattooga Creek...... | 1 34 p m |
| 10 14 a m | ......Martindale...... | 1 26 p m |
| 10 34 a m | ......Trion...... | 1 06 p m |
| 10 51 a m | ......Summerville...... | 12 49 a m |
| 11 02 a m | ......Raccoon Mills...... | 12 38 p m |
| 11 29 a m | ......Clarke...... | 12 11 p m |
| 11 50 a m | ......Camp...... | 11 50 a m |
| 11 57 a m | ......Lavender...... | 11 43 a m |
| 12 17 p m | ......R. & D. Junction...... | 11 23 a m |
| 12 35 p m | Ar......Rome......Lv | 11 05 a m |
| 12 55 p m | Lv......Rome......Ar | |
| 1 00 p m | ......East Rome...... | 10 55 a m |
| 1 15 p m | ......Silver Creek...... | 10 40 a m |
| 1 33 p m | ......Summit...... | 10 22 a m |
| 2 07 p m | ......Cedartown...... | 9 58 a m |
| 2 35 p m | ......Dug Down...... | 9 30 a m |
| 3 03 p m | ......Buchanan...... | 9 02 a m |
| 3 41 p m | ......Kramer...... | 8 38 a m |
| 3 57 p m | ......Mandeville...... | 8 20 a m |
| 4 20 p m | ......Carrollton...... | 8 00 a m |

GEO. D. LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

# BLUE RIDGE AND ATLANTIC R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 5.

To take effect Sunday, July 1, 1888. Eastern Time:

| STATIONS. | 50 Daily A. M. | 52 Daily P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Tallulah Falls | 7 35 | 6 30 |
| " Turnerville | 7 50 | 6 45 |
| " Anandale | 8 05 | 7 00 |
| " Clarkesville | 8 20 | 7 12 |
| Arrive Cornelia | 8 45 | 7 35 |
| | A. M. | P. M. |

| STATIONS. | 53 Daily A. M. | 51 Daily P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Cornelia | 10 55 | 10 15 |
| " Clarkesville | 11 15 | 10 35 |
| " Anandale | 11 25 | 10 45 |
| " Turnerville | 11 40 | 11 00 |
| Arrive Tallulah Falls | 11 55 | 11 15 |
| | A. M. | P. M. |

W. B. THOMAS, President and General Manager.

# THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA. May 12th 1888.

Commencing Sunday, 13th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

**Trains run by 90th meridian time.**

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Augusta | 7 45 a m |
| Leave Washington | 7 20 a m |
| Leave Athens | 7 45 a m |
| Leave Gainesville | 5 55 a m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 1 00 p m |

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 2 45 p m |
| Leave Gainesville | 5 55 a m |
| Arrive Athens | 7 20 p m |
| Arrive Washington | 7 20 p m |
| Arrive Augusta | 8 15 p m |

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

| No. 2 EAST—DAILY. | No. 1 WEST—DAILY. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Atlanta......8 00 a m | Lv. Augusta......10 45 a m |
| Ar. Gainesville......8 25 p m | Lv. Macon......7 10 a m |
| Ar. Athens......5 05 p m | Lv. Milledgeville..9 19 a m |
| Ar. Washington......2 20 p m | Lv. Washington..11 20 a m |
| Ar. Milledgeville..4 13 p m | Lv. Athens......9 00 a m |
| Ar. Macon......6 00 p m | Ar. Gainesville......8 25 p m |
| Ar. Augusta......3 35 p m | Ar. Atlanta......5 45 p m |

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

| No. 4 EAST—DAILY. | No. 3 WEST—DAILY. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Atlanta......11 15 p m | Lv. Augusta......11 00 p m |
| Ar. Augusta......6 45 a m | Ar. Atlanta......6 20 a m |

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lv. Atlanta......8 55 a m | Lv. Decatur......9 45 a m |
| Ar. Decatur......9 23 a m | Ar. Atlanta......10 15 a m |
| Lv. Atlanta......3 45 p m | Lv. Decatur......4 20 p m |
| Ar. Decatur......4 10 p m | Ar. Atlanta......4 45 p m |

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lv. Atlanta......6 20 p m | Lv. Covington......5 40 a m |
| Lv. Decatur......6 56 p m | Lv. Decatur......7 25 a m |
| Ar. Covington......8 35 p m | Ar. Atlanta......7 55 a m |

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY

| No. 31 WESTWARD. | No. 32 EASTWARD. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Camac......1 30 a m | Lv. Macon......6 30 p m |
| Ar. Macon......7 30 a m | Ar. Camac......11 00 p m |

Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.
No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.
Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.
Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.
No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager.
E W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

# The Queen and Crescent Route

(CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.)

Are now running sleeping cars Chattanooga to Louisville, without change. No other line offers this advantage. Don't forget this. Also remember, that this is the only line running sleeping cars Atlanta to Cincinnati without change.

STEVE R. JOHNSTON, Gen. Agt.
W. E. REYNOLDS, T. P. A.
Office—15 Kimball House, Pryor street.

*RAILROAD SCHEDULE.*

# PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

**The Favorite Route East.**

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

**ATLANTA to NEW YORK**

—AND—

**MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.**

Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York

| In effect June 24, 1888. | Mail. No. 53. | Express No. 54 |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta (City Time) | 7 10 am | 6 00 pm |
| Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time) | 8 10 am | 7 00 pm |
| Arrive Charlotte | 5 30 pm | 4 50 am |
| " Salisbury | 7 00 pm | 6 25 am |
| " Greensboro | 8 40 pm | 8 02 am |
| " Danville | 10 25 pm | 9 47 am |
| " Lynchburg | 1 00 am | 12 40 pm |
| " Charlottesville | 3 05 am | 3 00 pm |
| " Washington | 7 00 am | 7 45 pm |
| " Baltimore | 8 25 am | 11 25 pm |
| " Philadelphia | 10 47 am | 3 20 am |
| " New York | 1 20 pm | 6 20 am |
| " Boston | 9 00 pm | 8 00 pm |
| Leave Danville | 12 01 am | 10 35 am |
| Arrive Richmond | 6 15 am | 3 45 pm |
| " Norfolk | 12 20 n'n | 7 40 pm |
| " Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday) | | 8 36 am |
| Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta | 11 00 am | 9 40 pm |
| Leave Atlanta (city time) | 6 00 p m | 7 10 am |
| Arrive Spartanburg | 6 30 a m | 2 53 pm |
| " Hendersonville | 11 10 a m | 6 10 pm |
| " Asheville | 12 50 p m | 7 00 pm |
| " Hot Springs | 6 10 p m | 8 40 pm |

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta (city time) | 4 30 pm |
| Arrive Gainesville (city time) | 6 44 pm |
| Arrive Lula (city time) | 7 12 pm |

RETURNING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Lula (city time) | 6 35 am |
| Leave Gainesville | 6 58 am |
| Arrive Atlanta (city time) | 8 00 am |

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

| | Daily No. 53. | D'y ex S'y No. 41. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta (city time) | 7 10 am | 4 30 pm |
| Arrive Athens (city time) | 11 20 am | 9 25 pm |
| | Daily No. 50. | D'y ex S'y No. 52. |
| Leave Athens (city time) | 6 40 am | 5 00 pm |
| Arrive Atlanta (city time) | 11 00 am | 9 40 pm |

Double daily trains between and Tallulah Falls.
Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and No. 13 Kimball House.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt., C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt.,

# EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. RAILWAY

**Georgia Division—Condensed Schedule in Effect August 25, 1888.**

SOUTH BOUND.

| | No. 11. | No. 13. | No. 15. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave ATLANTA | | 7 25 p m | 8 00 a m |
| Arrive McDonough | | 8 40 p m | 9 11 a m |
| Arrive Flovilla | | 9 27 p m | 10 03 a m |
| Arrive Macon | | 10 45 p m | 11 30 a m |
| Leave MACON | | 10 50 p m | 11 35 a m |
| Arrive Cochran | | | 1 13 p m |
| Arrive Eastman | | | 1 55 p m |
| Arrive Jesup | | | 5 40 p m |
| Leave JESUP | | | |
| Arrive Waycross | | | |
| Arrive Callahan | | | |
| Arrive Jacksonville | | | |

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK.
SOUTH BOUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | | | 8 00 a m |
| Leave Macon | | | 11 35 a m |
| Arrive Brunswick | | | 8 25 p m |

NORTH BOUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Brunswick | | 8 05 p m | 8 40 a m |
| Arrive Macon | | 3 25 a m | 5 30 p m |
| Arrive Atlanta | | 6 50 a m | 10 00 p m |

ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | | 12 55 p m | 10 15 p m |
| Arrive Chattanooga | | 6 50 p m | 5 40 a m |
| Leave Chattanooga | | 7 00 p m | 5 50 a m |
| Arrive Memphis | | 6 10 a m | 5 30 a m |

ATLANTA TO THE EAST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 7 00 a m | 12 55 p m | 10 25 p m |
| Arrive Chattanooga | 1 00 p m | 6 50 p m | 5 40 a m |
| Leave Chattanooga | | 10 00 p m | |
| Arrive Cleveland | 12 05 p m | 11 15 p m | 3 50 a m |
| Arrive Knoxville | 3 60 p m | 2 00 a m | 7 00 a m |
| Arrive Morristown | 4 30 p m | 3 30 a m | 8 35 a m |
| Leave Knoxville | 3 05 p m | 7 15 a m | 7 15 a m |
| Leave Morristown | 4 30 p m | 8 35 a m | 8 35 a m |
| Arrive Hot Springs | 6 30 p m | 10 25 p m | 10 25 a m |
| Arrive Asheville | 9 00 p m | 12 55 n'n | 12 00noon |
| Arrive Bristol | 8 00 p m | 7 25 a m | 8 00 p m |
| Arrive Roanoke | 2 00 a m | 12 30 n'n | 2 25 a m |
| Arrive Lynchburg | 3 45 a m | 2 25 p m | 4 10 a m |
| Arrive Charlottesv'e | 6 40 a m | 5 00 p m | 6 35 a m |
| Arrive Washington | 11 13 a m | 9 40 p m | 11 13 a m |
| Arrive Baltimore | 12 46 p m | 11 35 p m | 12 46 n'n |
| Arrive Philadelphia | 3 10 p m | 3 00 a m | 3 10 p m |
| Arrive New York | 5 50 p m | 6 20 a m | 5 50 p m |
| Leave Roanoke | 2 10 a m | 12 45 p m | 2 10 a m |
| Arrive Luray | 7 40 a m | 6 30 p m | 7 40 a m |
| Arrive Hagerstown | 11 40 a m | 10 20 p m | 11 40 a m |
| Arrive Harrisburg | 3 00 p m | 12 45 n'gt | 3 00 p m |
| Arrive Philadelphia | 5 50 p m | 4 25 a m | 6 50 p m |
| Arrive New York | 9 30 p m | 7 10 a m | 9 20 p m |
| Leave Lynchburg | 7 00 a m | 2 44 p m | 7 00 a m |
| Arrive Burkeville | 9 24 a m | 5 17 p m | 9 21 a m |
| Arrive Petersburg | 11 14 a m | 7 00 p m | 11 14 a m |
| Arrive Norfolk | 2 25 p m | 9 55 p m | 2 25 p m |

HAWKINSVILLE BRANCH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Cochran | | 1 20 a m | 4 00 p m |
| Arrive Hawkinsville | | 2 05 a m | 4 45 p m |
| Leave Hawkinsville | | 12 20 p m | 2 55 p m |
| Arrive Cochran | | 1 05 p m | 3 40 p m |

All trains run daily.
Trains on S. R. & D. division going south leave Rome at 8:50 a. m. and 11:10 a. m. Trains for Clinton and Jellico leave Knoxville at 7:45 a. m. and 9:00 p. m.; also at 6:09 p. m. for Clinton.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Train leaving Chattanooga at 10:50 a. m. carries Pullman Sleeping car to Washington via Lynchburg.
Train leaving Atlanta at 12:55 p. m. carries Pullman Sleeping car Chattanooga to New York via Roanoke and Shenandoah Valley; also one to Washington via Lynchburg.
Train leaving Chattanooga at 7 p. m. carries Pullman Sleeping car to Memphis and through coach to Kansas City.
Train leaving Atlanta at 10:25 p. m. carries Pullman car Atlanta to Chattanooga, and company's sleeping car to Hot Springs, open for passengers at 8 p. m.
Train leaving Atlanta at 7:00 a. m. connects at Rome with through Pullman cars for Washington via Lynchburg.

L. J. ELLIS, Ass't Gen. Pas. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pas. and Ticket Ag't, Knoxville, Tenn.

# THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY,

The only line to the

## GREAT PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA

—AT—

## SALT SPRINGS, GA.

Taking effect Sunday, August 19th.

WEST BOUND.

| Leave. | | Arrive. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta, No. 80, | 8 00 a m | Salt Springs, | 9 17 a m |
| " †82, | 8 55 a m | " " | 10 26 a m |
| " 84, | 9 25 a m | " " | 10 42 a m |
| " 86, | 1 20 p m | " " | 2 36 p m |
| " 50, | 1 05 p m | " " | 2 01 p m |
| " 54, | 5 00 p m | " " | 6 10 p m |
| " 52, | 11 00 p m | " " | 11 58 p m |

EAST BOUND.

| Leave. | | Arrive. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salt Sp'gs, No. 53, | 5 42 am | Atlanta, | 6 40 a m |
| " " 55, | 7 38 am | " | 8 32 a m |
| " " 81, | 9 45 am | " | 11 01 a m |
| " " 83, | 3 00 pm | " | 4 11 p m |
| " " 51, | 4 36 pm | " | 5 32 p m |
| " " 85, | 9 00 pm | " | 10 11 p m |
| " " †87, | 9 15 pm | " | 10 22 p m |

Trains 82 and 85 run on Sundays only, all others run daily.
Trains 50, 52, 54 and 84 also trains 53, 55, 83 and 51 will stop at Salt Springs station and at Chautauqua platform.
All passengers and baggage for Salt Springs station proper should be sent by these trains.
Tickets on sale at No. 13 Kimball house and Union depot.

I. Y. SAGE, General Manager.
GEO. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Birmingham, Ala.
A. S. THWEATT, Gen. Trav. Pass. Agt.
B. F. WYLY, JR., Gen. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.


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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

# THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

## THE DIRECT ROUTE

—TO THE—

Gateways on the Mississippi River,
NEW ORLEANS,
VICKSBURG
AND MEMPHIS

—AND THE—

Southwest, West and Northwest.

**In Effect August 19th, 1888.**

| | No. 50. | No. 52. | No. 54. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv Atlanta | 1 05 pm | 11 00 pm | 5 00 pm |
| Ar Salt Springs | 2 01 pm | 11 53 pm | 6 10 pm |
| Ar Tallapoosa | 3 44 pm | 1 48 am | 7 55 pm |
| Ar Birmingham | 8 20 pm | 6 30 am | ...... |
| Ar Columbus | ...... | 12 39 pm | ...... |
| Ar Artesia | ...... | 1 27 am | ...... |
| Ar Starkesville | ...... | 2 10 pm | ...... |

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lv Birmingham | 10 55 pm | 8 35 am |
| Ar Tuscaloosa | 12 47 am | 11 01 am |
| Ar Meridian | 4 60 am | ...... |
| Ar New Orleans | 9 30 am | ...... |
| Ar Jackson | 8 40 am | ...... |
| Ar Vicksburg | 10 30 am | ...... |
| Ar Shreveport | 8 15 pm | ...... |
| Ar Dallas | 6 50 am | ...... |

K. C., M. & B. R. R.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lv Birmingham | 7 00 am |
| Ar Tupelo | 1 12 pm |
| Ar Aberdeen | 3 10 pm |
| Ar Holly Spring | 3 30 pm |
| Ar Memphis | 5 15 pm |
| Ar Little Rock | 12 00 n't |
| Ar Springfield | 8 10 am |
| Ar Kansas City | 5 20 pm |

NEW FAST LINE
Between Atlanta and Carrollton, Ga.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 05 pm | ......Lv Atlanta Ar...... | 8 32 am |
| 3 55 pm | ......Ar Carrollton Lv...... | 5 25 am |

**The only line running Sleeping Cars Atlanta West of the Mississippi River.**
Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Shreveport, and Atlanta and Columbus, Miss.
For further information call on or address

B. F. WYLY, JR., Gen'l Agt., ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l Trav. Pass. Agt.,
—Atlanta, Ga.—
G. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Agent. I. Y. SAGE, General Manager,
Birmingham, Ala.

# THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE.

—W. & A. R. R.—

**The following time card in effect Sunday May 20, 1888.**

NORTHBOUND—No. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 7 50 a m |
| Arrive Dalton | 11 40 a m |
| Arrive Chattanooga | 1 00 p m |

Stops at all important stations.

No. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 1 35 p m |
| Arrive Dalton | 5 11 p m |
| Arrive Chattanooga | 6 43 p m |

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 3 45 p m |
| Arrive Rome | 6 59 p m |

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 4 40 p m |
| Arrive Marietta | 5 39 p m |

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 11 15 p m |
| Arrive Chattanooga | 4 37 a m |

No. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 5 55 p m |
| Arrive Dalton | 10 00 p m |
| Arrive Chattanooga | 11 40 p m |

Stops at all important stations when signaled.

No. 21 DALTON ACCOMMODATION—Daily except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Dalton | 6 25 a m |
| Arrive Chattanooga | 8 00 a m |

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 3 has first-class coach, daily, Waco, Texas, to Atlanta without change.
No. 1 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change, and first-class coach, daily, Jacksonville to Chattanooga without change and without extra charge.
No. 14 runs solid to Rome
No. 11 has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Atlanta to Chattanooga, open for passengers at 9 00 p m.
No. 19 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change, and first-class coach Atlanta to Little Rock without change.

SOUTHBOUND—No. 4 Express

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chattanooga | 8 05 a m |
| Leave Dalton | 9 47 a m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 1 45 p m |

Stops at all important way stations.

No. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chattanooga | 1 15 p m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 6 37 p m |

No. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chattanooga | 1 30 a m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 6 32 a m |

Stops at all important way stations.

No. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chattanooga | 5 20 p m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 10 30 p m |

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Marietta | 7 35 a m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 8 35 a m |

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Rome | 7 55 a m |
| Arrive Atlanta | 11 05 a m |

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 22 DALTON ACCOMMODATION—Daily except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chattanooga | 6 00 p m |
| Arrive Dalton | 7 30 p m |

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 2 has first-class coach, daily, Waco, Texas, to Atlanta without change.
No. 4 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change, and first-class coach, daily, Chattanooga to Jacksonville without change and without extra charge.
No. 20 has Pullman Palace sleeping car, daily Nashville to Atlanta without change, first-class coach daily Little Rock, Ark. to Atlanta without change, and Pullman Palace sleeping cars, Chattanooga to Atlanta open for passengers at 9 00 p m.

R. A. ANDERSON, Sup't,
J. M. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
ALTON ANGIER, Assistent Gen. Pass. Agt.

# ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R.

**Time Table No. 11.**

Following schedule goes into effect August 18th, 1888, at 5 o'clock a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

| | NO. 1* P. M. | NO 3¶ A. M. | NO. 5† A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 3 50 | 6 30 | 7 40 |
| " E T, V & G Ry Junction | 4 02 | 6 45 | 7 55 |
| " Buchanan | 4 10 | 6 51 | 8 04 |
| " Haasville | 4 20 | 7 03 | 8 15 |
| " Riverdale | 4 40 | 7 20 | 8 35 |
| " Selina | 4 45 | 7 25 | 8 45 |
| " Blalock | 4 52 | 7 32 | 8 56 |
| " Fayetteville | 5 06 | 7 44 | 9 08 |
| " Woolsey | 5 23 | 8 00 | 9 46 |
| " Lowry | 5 35 | 8 12 | 10 00 |
| " Kalula Junction | 5 40 | 8 16 | 10 08 |
| " Zetella | 5 50 | 8 26 | 10 22 |
| " Williamson | 6 01 | 8 39 | 10 40 |
| " Zebulon | 6 15 | 8 56 | 10 58 |
| " Meansville | 6 30 | 9 07 | 11 17 |
| " Piedmont | 6 46 | 9 19 | 11 36 |
| " Topeka Junction | 6 57 | 9 27 | 11 52 |
| " Yatesville | 7 15 | 9 42 | 12 15 |
| " Culloden | 7 30 | 9 57 | 12 40 |
| " Ceres | 7 46 | 10 12 | ...... |
| " Knoxville | 8 05 | 10 30 | ...... |
| " Gaillard | 8 17 | 10 42 | ...... |
| Arive Fort Valley | 8 45 | 11 10 | ...... |

NORTH BOUND.

| | NO. 2¶ A. M. | NO. 4† P. M. | NO. 6* P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Fort Valley | 6 30 | 3 10 | ...... |
| " Knoxville | 7 12 | 3 52 | ...... |
| " Culloden | 7 45 | 4 25 | 2 00 |
| " Yatesville | 8 00 | 4 40 | 2 18 |
| " Topeka Junction | 8 15 | 4 57 | 2 36 |
| " Piedmont | 8 26 | 5 10 | 2 48 |
| " Meansville | 8 40 | 5 25 | 3 08 |
| " Zebulon | 8 57 | 5 40 | 3 25 |
| " Williamson | 9 07 | 6 00 | 3 43 |
| " Zetella | 9 18 | 6 14 | 3 58 |
| " Kalula Junction | 9 27 | 6 25 | 4 10 |
| " Lowry | 9 32 | 6 30 | 4 16 |
| " Woolsey | 9 45 | 6 42 | 4 30 |
| " Fayetteville | 10 05 | 7 01 | 5 06 |
| " Blalock | 10 17 | 7 13 | 5 21 |
| " Selina | 10 26 | 7 21 | 5 32 |
| " Riverdale | 10 31 | 7 26 | 5 40 |
| " Haasville | 10 46 | 7 45 | 6 10 |
| " Buchanan | 10 58 | 7 54 | 6 26 |
| " E T, V & G Ry Jun | 11 04 | 8 00 | 6 38 |
| Arrive Atlanta | 11 20 | 8 15 | 7 00 |

*Daily.
¶Sunday only.
†Daily except Sunday.

T. O. TROY, Gen'l Supt.




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Traders' Bank Building, Decatur Street.

LEWIS W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at Law, Atlanta, Ga. Room 19, Gate City Bank building. My health having very much improved, my friends will find me at my post, ready to attend to business.

**JOHN T. GLENN,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 32 and 34 Gate City Bank Building.

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Offices removed to Gate City Bank Building, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 65. Elevator to rooms. Telephone No. 250.
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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Building.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton County.

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Prompt and careful attention given to all business.
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Telephone 117. Atlanta, Ga.

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**JOHNSON & JOHNSON,**
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**EDMUND W. MARTIN,**
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 53½ Whitehall Street
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Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cr. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.


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—AND—

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AGENTS FOR ANTI-KALSOMINE

The best and cheapest preparation for finishings, walls and ceilings of dwellings, churches, stores, etc. Send for color cards, testimonials, etc.

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ATLANTA, GA.




**CATARRH!**

**A Dangerous Disease Can be Cured by the Use of Canadian Catarrh Cure. A Safe and Reliable Specific for Catarrh! Hay Fever! Sore Throat and "Cold in the Head."**

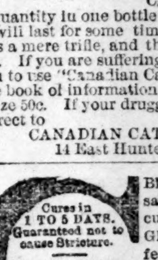
We ask you to read the following testimonials, and if not satisfactory write to the parties:

ATLANTA, GA., April 5, 1888.
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.—Gentlemen: Several weeks ago, I called at your office, and you gave me a sample bottle of your "Catarrh Cure." I had suffered with a bad case of catarrh for some time. I have only used the sample bottle you gave me, and it has completely cured me. I heartily recommend it to any one suffering with catarrh. One small sample bottle has cured.
Yours truly,
W. B. WATTS,
91 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 7, 1888.
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: My sister, Maggie Peyton, was cured of a dangerous cause of catarrh, in a very short time, by the use of "Canadian Catarrh Cure;" and I will further testify that all hopes were given up. Drs. Hutchison, druggist of this city, recommended the above medicine to me. I appeared in person at the Canadian Catarrh Co.'s office, and volunteerily offer the above testimonials. Write or call on me, and hear more. Respectfully,
MISS ROENA PEYTON, City.

LITHONIA, Ga., May 16, 1888.
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: Your remedy has cured my daughter of a severe case of catarrh. I shall encourage others to use it. Very truly yours,
C. WESLEY POWELL.

The quantity in one bottle of "Canadian Catarrh Cure" will last for some time. Therefore, the expense is a mere trifle, and there is no excuse for neglect. If you are suffering with catarrh, it will pay you to use "Canadian Catarrh Cure." Send for our free book of information. Large size bottles $1, small size 50c. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.,
14 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.




Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

LAGER BEER.

CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN, Prest. JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice-Prest.
JNO. GOETZ, Jr., Sec'y. JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Supt.

# The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Capacity 350,000 Barrels Yearly.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF

# LAGER BEER.

For Sale Everywhere in Atlanta.

Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade of imported and domestic hops and malt, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a genuine and pure old lager; does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being absolutely free from all adulterations is invariably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the convalescent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world.

**MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT"** was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate.

Emil Selig, Atlanta Agent.

**ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.**

ja114–d5m


# CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

**No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.**

ATLANTA, GA., July 15th, 1888.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 6 50 am | 7 15 pm | 3 50pm | 9 10am | †6 15pm | *3 00pm | †12 01pm |
| Arrive Hapeville | 7 13 am | 7 38 pm | 4 15pm | 9 35am | †6 52pm | *3 30pm | †12 30pm |
| Arrive Griffin | 8 20 am | 8 43 pm | 5 40pm | 10 43am | †8 20pm | *5 00pm | |
| Arrive Macon | 10 25 am | 10 50 pm | 7 50pm | 1 00pm | | | |
| Arrive Columbus, via Griffin | 2 05 pm | | 8 40pm | | | | |
| Arrive Columbus, via Macon | | 7 30 am | | 5 50pm | | | |
| Arrive Eufaula | 3 47 pm | | 4 58am | | | | |
| Arrive Albany | 2 55 pm | | 12 45am | | | | |
| Arrive Millen | 2 28 pm | 3 20 am | | | | | |
| Arrive Savannah | 5 00 pm | 6 15 am | | | | | |

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Savannah | 7 10 am | 8 20 pm | | | | | |
| Leave Millen | 9 45 am | 11 00 pm | | | | | |
| Leave Eufaula | | | | 10 47 am | | | |
| Leave Albany | | | 2 10 am | 11 55 am | | | |
| Leave Columbus, via Macon | 6 00 am | 6 45 pm | | | | | |
| Leave Columbus, via Griffin | 1 05 pm | | | | | | |
| Leave Macon | 2 05 pm | 3 10 am | 6 00 am | 5 25 pm | | | |
| Leave Griffin | 4 01 pm | 5 11 am | 8 20 am | 7 17 pm | * 7 45 am | † 5 15 am | |
| Leave Hapeville | 5 15 pm | 6 15 am | 9 35 am | 8 33 pm | * 9 05 am | † 6 47 am | † 1 10 pm |
| Arrive Atlanta | 5 40 pm | 6 40 am | 9 58 am | 9 00 pm | * 9 35 am | † 7 25 am | † 1 40 pm |

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Atlanta and Albany.
Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 6:50 a. m. train.
Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.
The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and elegant steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride. Fare from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, $24. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st. New York steamer sails tri-weekly; Boston steamer weekly from Savannah.

For further information apply to
CLYDE BOSTICK, Passenger Agent, D. W. APPLER, General Agent,
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent. E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pas. Agent, Savannah, Ga.

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## Conveniences Which Eastern Passengers Do Not Know.

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Out west they do this better. Almost all the main lines make provision for feeding the passengers on the trains. More dining cars are run than on the eastern roads, and, though the meals are not so elaborate as on the New York Central and Pennsylvania limited trains, the price is seventy-five cents instead of $1. The door of the dining cars that the passengers who are not in parlor cars would enter is not locked, and anybody in the train may go in and eat. This is not so pleasant for the parlor car passengers, but it is better for the general travel of the road.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. C. Adamson. R. D. Jackson.
ADAMSON & JACKSON,
Lawyers, Carrollton, Ga. Engaged in general practice and have extra arrangements for collections in Carroll, Haralson, Heard and adjoining counties.
july6-tf

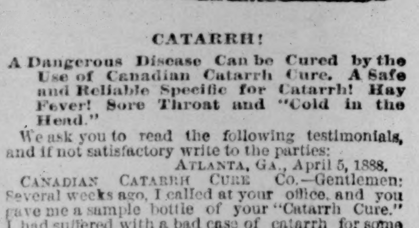
SAMUEL W. GOODE. CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON
GOODE & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Offices No. 1 Marietta street, corner Peachtree. Will do a general practice in all the courts, State and Federal. Real Estate and Corporation Law specialties.

ARCHITECTS.

W. H. PARKINS,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7½ N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cr. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

A. P. TRIPOD,
PAINTS, OILS
—AND—
WINDOW GLASS
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
A SPECIALTY.
AGENTS FOR ANTI-KALSOMINE
The best and cheapest preparation for finishings, walls and ceilings of dwellings, churches, stores, etc. Send for color cards, testimonials, etc.
45 DECATUR ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.




CATARRH!
A Dangerous Disease Can be Cured by the Use of Canadian Catarrh Cure. A Safe and Reliable Specific for Catarrh! Hay Fever! Sore Throat and "Cold in the Head."

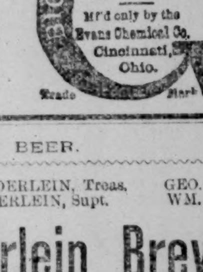
We ask you to read the following testimonials, and if not satisfactory write to the parties:

ATLANTA, GA., April 5, 1888.
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.—Gentlemen: Several weeks ago, I called at your office, and you gave me a sample bottle of your "Catarrh Cure." I had suffered with a bad case of catarrh for some time. I have only used the sample bottle you gave me, and it has completely cured me. I heartily recommend it to any one suffering with catarrh. One small sample bottle has cured.
Yours truly,
W. B. WATTS,
91 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA, GA., January 7, 1888.
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: My sister, Maggie Peyton, was cured of a dangerous cause of catarrh, in a very short time, by the use of "Canadian Catarrh Cure;" and I will further testify that all hopes were given up. Drs. Hutchison, druggist of this city, recommended the above medicine to me. I appeared in person at the Canadian Catarrh Co.'s office, and volunteerly offer the above testimonials. Write or call on me, and hear more. Respectfully,
MISS ROENA PEYTON, City,
LITHONIA, GA., May 16, 1888.

CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: Your remedy has cured my daughter of a severe case of catarrh. I shall encourage others to use it. Very truly yours,
C. WESLEY POWELL.

The quantity in one bottle of "Canadian Catarrh Cure" will last for some time. Therefore, the expense is a mere trifle, and there is no excuse for neglect. If you are suffering with catarrh, it will pay you to use "Canadian Catarrh Cure." Send for our free book of information. Large size bottles $1, small size 50c. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to
CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.,
14 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.



Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

LAGER BEER.

JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice-Prest.
JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Supt.

...Moerlein Brewing Co.,
...CINNATI, OHIO.
...0,000 Barrels Yearly.
...RERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF
...R BEER.
...Everywhere in Atlanta.

...r "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade ..., and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a ... a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being absolutely prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the ... The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Austra... increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our custom...

...EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati ... the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the ... STIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be ... at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen ... climate.

...g, Atlanta Agent.
...ERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

...AILROAD of GEORGIA
...tween Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., ...iate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 15th, 1888.
...Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, ...are run on Sunday only.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...50 am | 7 15 pm | 3 50pm | 9 10am | †6 15pm | *3 00pm | †12 01pm |
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**Central's July Earnings.**

The net earnings of the Central railroad system last month were $76,966.78 greater than the net earnings of July last year. The July statement of the system's operations has just been made up. The following is the showing:

| | 1888. | 1887. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earnings | $499,002.71 | $420,486.53 | $ 78,516.18 |
| Expenses, including taxes and betterments | 354,726.05 | 353,176.65 | 1,549.40 |
| Net | $144,276.66 | $ 67,309.88 | $ 76,966.78 |
| Income from investments | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Total net Income | $144,276.66 | $ 67,309.88 | $ 76,966.78 |

The president's annual report will be issued in a short time, and will cover the system's operations for the entire year.

**Reducing Train Service.**

The Savannah, Florida and Western railway has reduced the number of its trains in and out of Jacksonville to the minimum. The train leaving Jacksonville at 5 p. m. has been discontinued till further notice. The train formerly arriving in Jacksonville at 8 a. m. has also been discontinued. This will leave but one passenger train out of the city daily, that leaving at 7:30 a. m., and but one passenger train arriving at 12 o'clock noon. In addition to these trains are two freight trains, one in and one out, which, however, carry no passengers.

**Change of Schedule.**

Until further notice, on account of the almost entire cessation of Florida travel, occasioned by the yellow fever scare, the East Tennessee train leaving Atlanta at 7:25 p. m., will not run further south than Macon. Returning, it will leave Macon at 8 a. m., instead of 3:30 a. m., and arrive Atlanta 11:30 a. m. Schedules north of Atlanta remain unchanged.

**A Dull Sunday.**

Yesterday was a dull one in local railroad circles, and the absence of a large number of the railroad men in Chattanooga gave a deserted appearance to their usual haunts. With two exceptions the bulletin board had the monotonous but agreeable "on time" chalked up, and the trains brought in but few passengers. It was a dull day all around.

**Brief Mention.**

Sam Ray, traveling passenger agent of the East Tennessee, is packing his advertising literature for a trip in the interest of his road.

The ticket agents of the country are still hopeful that commissions will again be paid, and visions of brown stone fronts and the luxuries of life are with them always.

Mr. C. C. Kernodle, formerly assistant general baggage agent in Atlanta, but who for the past two seasons has been engaged in the culture of oranges in Florida, returned to the city yesterday, after a long absence. "Bud's" many friends are glad to welcome him back, and hope that his stay will be permanent.

"The Best Way to Ship," is the title of the Savannah fast freight line's new and complete classification and rate-sheet. It takes nearly a carload of these books to satisfy the demands made on D. W. Appler, general agent of the Central, by shippers and business men.

Travel on the accommodation trains into Atlanta is very heavy. Every morning the incoming trains from Decatur, Kirkwood, Marietta, East Point and Covington are packed. A number of clerks who are engaged in business in Atlanta live out of town and use the accommodation trains to and from business. Ninety per cent. of the passenger travel on the Pennsylvania railroad is local. How is it with our lines?

## A BOLD BAND OF GAMBLERS

### Who Were Caught at Their Work on Sunday Morning.

Seven negroes were raked in yesterday morning by the police, and are charged with gaming. Information was received that there were several negroes gambling in a house on Jenning's alley, and Sergeant White, together with Officers Bedford, Cason and Wooten, went out to get them.

When the officers approached, the negroes stopped their game and tried to escape. Several of them did escape, but seven of them were caught and marched off to the calaboose. Their names are William Hamilton, Jim Solomon, Bob Coleman, Charlie Bullock, Ben Moore, Tom Carr, and Henry Williams. Altogether it was quite an extensive Sunday raid.

**At Work on Sunday.**

The officers at the stationhouse happened to look over towards the Havana Cigar Factory yesterday, and saw men at work rolling cigars. The factory is across the street from the stationhouse, and is in full view.

The case was investigated by Sergeant White and Officers Harris and Wooten, and cases were booked against J. Varela, P. Rey and Joseph Yglesia for performing a work other than a work of necessity on the Sabbath day.

**Among the "Peelers."**

Three or four policemen had a pretty lively tussle yesterday at the stationhouse trying to put a drunk woman in the cell. She resisted, kicked and scratched, but was finally overcome and locked up.

Romulus Shields, the negro who killed Mr. Aleck Joyner, was locked up yesterday for disorderly conduct.

The stationhouse is in need of another "cooler;" at least, such is the statement of several policemen. Some of the culprits are very disorderly, and nothing can tame them down so well as a "cooler."

The "move on" ordinance is having good effect on Decatur street.

Captain Couch broke up a crowd of boys yesterday who are in the habit of standing around in groups on Marietta street.

## THE STATE REPORTS.

### Abstracts of the Reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller General for the Year Ending June 30.

**Assets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 186 shares Ga. R. R. and B'k'g Co | $35,000 00 |
| 440 shares S. and A. Tel. Co. indorsed by Western Union Tel. Co | 8,500 00 |
| Western and Atlantic railroad and public buildings, not estimated. | |
| Certain bank and railroad stocks—worthless. | |
| Bonds M. and N. Ga. R. R. held under resolution of General Assembly | 66,232 62 |

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds outstanding | $8,753,385 00 |

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capitol tax | $ 6,068 05 |
| Inspection fertilizers | 27 118 61 |
| General tax | 39,284 00 |
| Hire convicts | 25,000 00 |
| Insurance companies, fee and agents | 23,224 51 |
| Liquor dealers | 50,713 50 |
| Western and Atlantic railroad | 75,000 00 |
| Other sources | 11,143 84 |
| Balance April 1, 1888 | 873,821 35 |
| | $1,131,373 86 |

**Disbursements.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural department | $ 2,500 00 |
| Public institutions | 60,250 00 |
| Contingent fund | 1,763 17 |
| Civil establishment | 27,637 50 |
| Soldiers' bounty | 7,280 00 |
| New capitol | 71,425 56 |
| Public debt | 451,807 99 |
| Special appropriations | 8,033 70 |
| School fund | 89,303 56 |
| School Technology | 20,386 65 |
| Other accounts | 7,466 20 |
| | $747,854 33 |

## AT THE HOTELS.

Several prominent Augusta and Columbus people arrived in Atlanta yesterday, and exposition talk was a feature about the hotels.

Augusta was represented by Messrs. M. P. Wash, B. B. Tobin and William S. Richardson, while for Columbus there were Messrs. R. P. Spencer, A. A. Willcox, H. C. Hanson and Henry R. Goetchius.

Macon, Ga., was written opposite the names of R. S. Collins, Goode Price, Claud Estes and John Lester.

**Tuesday — Closing night at Chautauqua. Grandest illumination of grounds ever seen. Fireworks. Closing address by the Hon. H. W. Grady, on "Cranks, Croakers and Creditors." Extra trains on every schedule.**

JEWELRY.

STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

Big lot Toys, Dolls, Boys' Wagons and Velocipedes, to be closed out at reduced prices to make room for fall stock.
NUNNALLY'S,
36 Whitehall Street.

FOLSOM'S EUROPEAN HOTEL
And Reading Room Restaurant
Nos. 14 to 22 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

A central and convenient hotel, nearly opposite artesian well, less than two blocks from Union Depot, State Capitol and Postoffice, and quite near leading business houses, banks, etc. Rooms, well furnished, neat and attractive, can be engaged by day, week or month at reasonable rates.
READING ROOM RESTAURANT, first floor, open day and night, where guests can obtain meals or lunches, at any hour, at prices to suit their desires. Folsom has made European plan popular in Atlanta, and fair trial will show its advantages. Elaborate six hundred dollar Fanning Machine keeps Restaurant cool in hottest days and free from flies. Call and be convinced. un nun

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Ga., for week ending August 25, 1888. Parties calling will please say advertised and give the date. One cent must be collected on each advertised letter when delivered.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Mary Ausburn, Mrs Susan Anderson.
B—Mrs Alice Bond, Mrs E Balleman, Mrs H O Baring, Miss Julia Bell, Miss M A Brown, Miss Matilda Bell, Mrs M E G Boartfield, Lucy Brown, Miss Patty Blalock.
C—Mrs Annie Copeland, Mrs A C Cochran, Mrs Mahala Callaugh, Miss Annie C Clarke, Miss Bula Chivers, Miss Cora Cross, Mrs Julia Clark, Miss Jennie Cooper, Miss Littie Chattauman, Miss M Chapman, Lucy Conden, Mrs Talulah Cowan.
D—Mrs E K Darris, Mrs Juda Davis, Miss Jennie Darden, Mrs Mary DeLyon, Miss Mabel Drake, Miss Mary DeLyon, Mrs Sarah Doer, Cora Davis, Mrs Winnie Davis.
E—Miss Bertie Elsen.
F—Miss Edith Fusby, Mrs Fannie L Fond, Miss Lucy A Fox, Mrs Vinie Furard.
G—Alice Gibbs, Elizabeth Green, Miss L M Grier, Mrs Nancy Green, Mrs Martha Grant, Miss Mamie Glover, Mrs Redy Gavey, Miss Mary Griffin.
H—Mrs Ennie Huntrell, Miss Dora C Hightower, Mrs Camille Howe, Mrs Alice Hunter, Mrs B J Hawkes, Mrs A J Hardy, Mrs C C Hairston, Mrs Croskey Haywood, Mrs Dora Hamby, Miss Enna Ham, Miss Florence Holder 3, Miss Q V Harris, Mrs Jane Hurt, Miss Mary V Hocker, Miss Mary Holliday, Mrs M J Hutton, Miss Lula Harrison, Miss Lizzie Hodgers, E Phonia Holbrook, Miss Rosa Holmes.
J—Sallie Johnson 2, Miss Sallie Jennings, Mrs Rebecca Jackson, Ophelia Johnson, Miss Matilda Jackson, Mrs Jane Jordan, Mrs Belle Jones, Miss Anna Johnson, Mrs Johnson.
K—Miss Sarah Kirkpatrick, Miss Ellen V Knowles.
L—Miss Sallie Lane, Miss Birdie Laramore, Miss Adele Lawson 2, Mrs Clara Ledbetter, Miss Emma Lemuel, Miss Etta Lee, Mrs Hester Lawance, Georgia Looney, Miss Mattie Little, Mrs Mollie Lee, Miss Maggie J Lasseter, Mrs Mattie Love, Miss Sarah Lovett.
M—Emma Moore, Fannie Moreton, Mrs Cora Marshman, Mrs C McKenzie, Mrs C S McCandless, Mrs C T Meadow, Mrs Dora Moore, Katie Mark, Mrs J S Martin, Mrs Masouri Moore, Mrs M C McIntosh, Miss Lula Moore, Miss Mary McClain, Miss L Moore, Mrs N McCoy, Mrs Sue McAlister, Mrs Mrs Row J Monroe, Mrs Tennessee Mynox, Mrs Mary Masaby.
N—Miss Polly Neil.
O—Mrs Sarah Owen, Mrs John O'Neil.
P—Enna Pope, Miss Bettie Parker, Mrs Mary Price, Miss Victoria Ponmon, Mrs Willie Pope, W Price.
R—Ann Robert, Claude Reeves, J Raysord, M Rose.
S—Allis Shaw, C Sleighton, Anna Stuart, C Sloan, Ella Stery, J Sloan, Ida Sims, Lula Stoalks, L Swanson, M Stripling, L E Slaughter, Lizzie Simon, L E Stevens, Lue Slaughter, Nancy Sparks, S Schaller, W J Smith.
T—Augeline Thompson, D G Tedder, Emer Thomas, Fannie Thomas, J L T Taylor, John Turner, Irene Thurman, Nannie Todd, Rosy Thomas, T Thurman.
W—W T White, Eliza Wright, E Washington, G Wilson, Mamie Wimfrey, Lucy Wilson, Manday Walas, Susie White.

GENTS LIST.

A—A Agee, Ellice Anderson, Dr J M Alexander, Rutledge Alston, Robert Ayers, Wm Askin, W J Albritton.
B—A Battle, Arch Baily, Mr Battey, A P Bell, C W Belton, David Bateman, C O Blackburn, E B Block, E T Brown, E Baker, Geo Baker, G D Boyd, H L Boggs, J L Brown, J M Burke, Isaac Beckett, J E Brown, J N Brown, L T Barnes, Mack Bufford, T S Bidgood, W V Bowden, W A Boyington.
C—A Chandy, B F Carter, C Carroll, C F Carson, E Cowart, E S Corley, H T Clark, G W Cate, J A Connally, J M Cox, Jerry Cowles, Dr J C Calhoun, J L Coleman, J E Calloway, M Caldwell, M A Cain, R P Constantine 2, S H Cheek, W C Cartwell, W A Crowell, W T Collins, W H Coppedge, C A Clark.
D—A J Daniel, E H Dupree, F Dickerson, H C Dukes, H R DeLay, Jefferson Davis, Johnie Davis, J B Davis, M Durham, Theodore Deymann, W Doty.
E—W A Ellis.
F—D G Franklin, D Farmer, F H Freeman, J W Furlow, J L Fanning, Jarus Freeman, N Foster, W N Flemming.
G—A Graner, F S Golden, E M Gardner, G W Gleation, K Grunthal, Dr J H Green, J D Gober, Jennie Gorden, L D Gasaway, O M Gerald, Sanders Green, S C Gill, Dr W B Garside 2, W Glover.
H—B Hars, A J Howard, D Hoyt, C W Howard, C C Hawley, D F Hawks, Frink Hardagree, J D Harle, O L Hatch, J F Hudson, L P Hunnicoft, LeGrand Haskins, P Head, S J Hudson, Dr R J Headley, T W Hughes, Woodson Hutchinson, W T Harris, Rev W R Hooper, W B Hill, W W Hudson.
I—S A Ivy, J Ingrain.
J—Rev A J Jarrell, Dave Jackson, J Jordan, J J Joyce, J B Jett, John Jenkins, Prof J L Jones, J M Jones, R W Jones, Gid Johnson, Wm Jackson, Wm Johnson, C E Jones.
K—S B Kent 2, L Kohn, John Keith, A Keifer.
L—G L LeRoy, J E Langley, P B Larance, G F Lyons.
M—A Morland, C McNeil, C P Murry, C McDowal, Ed Muller, Frank Macklin, G D McKinnon, H Mann, Henry Maas, H McMichiel, Geo McGruder, J S Mills, J F Morris, John McGee, J W Murray, S J McGarry, T J Middlebrook, P W Merriett, W C Moore.
N—B B Nafzger, J E Note, W T Nelson.
O—G H O'Neal, L Olson, Dr E F Olds, Thomas O'Neal, Chas Ott, Aarron O'Conner.
P—A F Parmalee, C Porter, E Parks, W B Pretts, E Pearson, S Parks, Seemo Pittman, Wm Parks.
R—C Ray, C Reynolds, C Roberson, H Rhodes, Rev S H Roberson, W P Richardson.
S—B C Stalings, B Stroger, D T Schell, C H Strickland, C L Spere, J W Sanford, J S Schofield, I Stokes, J C Shaddox, C L Strickler, J A Strobel, Moretz Sehraik, R Smith, R T Schell, T S Steard, T W Street.
T—A M Turner, A L Thompson, B F Shreatt, A Turner, G P Thomas 2, J P Thompkins, J M Tolberts, M Threet, F Twitty, W C Thoms Jr 2.
U—Will Upshaw.
V—E A Vickery, J R Vinson, W H VanBibber.
W—B W Williams, Dr E C Werts, E L Williamson, G P Woods, J H Winans, J W Warts, Joe Wright, Sunnie Williams, S C Weams, William Waters, W H Wimby, Dr W H Whitehead, Warren Williams, W T Wippler, J H Ward.
Y—John Young, M R Young.

MISCELLANEOUS.

United States Express Co, Scofield Cotton Press Co, Southern Pub Co 2, Southern News Co, Southern Farm Gazette, Oetoe Wolf Pile Cure, Nossett and P S Van Hustin, Minderhout & Nichols, Lippincott, Oglevee & Co, Lumis Library association, Excelsion Basket Co, Dobbs & Shelverton, Director Teachers Agency, Clarks Thread Co, New American Sew Mac Co, Atlanta C B Co, Atlanta M'f'g Co, Editor So Planter and Granger, Perfection M'f'g Co, Fulton Copying ond M'g'g Co. Editor Second Baptist Banner, Southern Short Hand Bureau 2, A S Laird and P R Jones, T E Cauthorn and P J Perryman.

To insure prompt delivery have your mail addressed to street and number.

J. W. RENFROE, Postmaster.
PARK WOODWARD, Assistant Postmaster.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**Change of Schedule.**

Until further notice, on account of the almost entire cessation of Florida travel, occasioned by the yellow fever scare, the East Tennessee train leaving Atlanta at 7:25 p. m. will not run further south than Macon. Returning, it will leave Macon at 8 a. m. instead of 3:30 a. m., and arrive Atlanta 11:30 a. m. Schedules north of Atlanta remain unchanged.

CLOTHING.

THIN SUMMER CLOTHING!
Alpaca, Sicilian, Mohair and Flannel
COATS AND VESTS!
Buy One and Keep Cool!
GEORGE MUSE,
N. B.--SUITS MADE TO ORDER. 38 WHITEHALL ST.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER.

The best Writing Machine in the world. Type Writer supplies for all machines. Cabinets and desk. Fine grades paper. A. F. COOLEDGE, Agent for Georgia and Alabama, No. 21 Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. cod un Thort'n

HEALTH IS WEALTH


DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT is guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermaterrhœa caused by overexertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
JACOBS'S PHARMACY, Sole Agents,
Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 25 d&w 1y

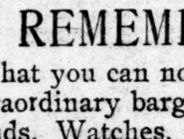
THE HALL
SHORT LINE TELEPHONE
No dangerious electricity. Total cost less than one-fourth the annual rental of Bell Telephone. Especially applicable for Short Distance Lines between Offices and Factories, Warehouses, Stores, Mills, Hotels, Etc., Etc., or wherever instant and reliable inter-communication between intermediate points is desired. Agents wanted in every city.
THE HALL TELEPHONE CO.
Broadway and Astor Place, New York City.
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LADIES USE PEERLESS DYES
Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by
Bradfield & Ware, Druggists, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., Druggists and Apothecaries, 202 Marietta st.; M. B. Avary & Co., Druggists; Schumann's Pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter st. J. L. Vance, Napoleon, Ga. 1y




CLEVELAND BADGE.

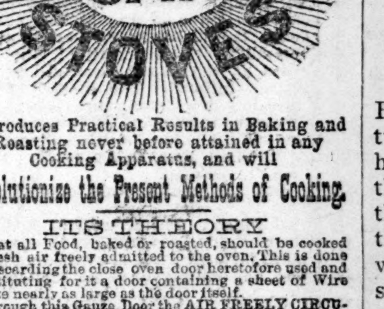

This fine rolled GOLD PLATE BADGE is the best seller out. Sample postpaid 10 CTS., 1 doz. 85 cts. Price per gross, by express $9.00. We are headquarters for Campaign Badges and Campaign goods. Catalogue free. Get your supplies direct from the factory. Address THE DOMESTIC M'F'G CO., Wallingford, Conn.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS


Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

REMEMBER!
That you can now get some extraordinary bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware at the closing out sale of my stock at No. 5 Whitehall street, at nominal prices. Why, you can get a watch or anything else you want for less than you can buy it anywhere North or East, and at the same time buy it at home of a responsible party. Mr. PICKERT must dispose of his entire stock as rapidly as possible, preparatory to locating exclusively and permanently at No. 51 Whitehall st. Genuine bargains await you. Call for them at once at A. F. PICKERT'S. No. 5 Whitehall street. Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry sacrificed in order to close out.

SETTLED!
—IN—
COMPETITIVE TESTS
FOR SPEED THE
REMINGTON
—TOOK—
1st Prize at Cincinnati on Legal Work.
1st Prize at New York on Correspondence.
At International Tournament for World's Championship at Toronto:
1st Prize for Correspondence.
1st and 2d Prizes for Legal Testimony.
Full stock 2½ Marietta street. Send for Catalogue.
W. T. CRENSHAW,
Exclusive Dealer for Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina.

THE PATENT
WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR
IS THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT ON THE


It produces Practical Results in Baking and Roasting never before attained in any Cooking Apparatus, and will
Revolutionize the Present Methods of Cooking.
ITS THEORY
Is that all Food, baked or roasted, should be cooked in fresh air freely admitted to the oven. This is done by discarding the close oven door heretofore used and substituting for it a door containing a sheet of Wire Gauze nearly as large as the door itself.
Through this Gauze Door the AIR FREELY CIRCULATES, facilitating the process of cooking, and producing food that is unequaled in flavor and nutrition, and actually cooked with less consumption of fuel than in an oven with a closed door.
It makes an enormous saving in the weight of meat.
It also Produces LARGER LOAVES OF BREAD, requires less attention from the cook, and promotes the health of the family by the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE FOOD COOKED IN IT.
OPINION OF AN EXPERT.
MRS. MARY B. WELCH, Teacher Domestic Economy, Iowa State University, says: "My deliberate judgement is that the oven of the Range as compared with others, is not only more equally heated in every part, front as well as rear—but as a result of its superior ventilation the food placed therein is better cooked, while retaining a sweeter flavor, and a larger proportion of its best juices. I find, also, that the consumption of fuel in this Range is much less that any other for same work.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST.
EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Sold by A. P. STEWART & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LUMBER CONSISTING of BOARDS,
FRAMING,
FLOORING,
CEILING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
SHINGLES, LATHS, MOULDINGS, &C.,
will be closed out at actual cost.
HUDSON & DOBBS.
Cor. Hunter and C. R. R. Telephone 1,040.

FOR RENT.
A nice, pleasant office in Constitution building. Apply at business office Constitution.

University of Georgia
ATHENS, GEORGIA.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS OPEN WEDNESDAY, 19th September next. Examinations for admission begin Monday, 17th September. Minimum age for admission is now 16. TUITION FREE. Law department opens 19th September next. Tuition in this department $75 per term. For catalogue and information address
L. H. CHARBONNIER, Chairman Faculty.
LAMAR COBB, Secretary Board of Trustees.
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PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.
Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Fine Liquors and Wines for medicinal purposes a specialty. Also bottled English Ale, Dublin Porter and Lager Beer. Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff; Guns and Ammunition; Pistols and Cartridges; also Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons; Glass and Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, and many other goods too numerous to mention. A perfect Variety Store. Terms cash. Prices as low as the lowest.
PETER LYNCH

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIA R'Y.
Schedule in effect May 16, 1888.

NORTH BOUND.

| | No. 1. | No. 3. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.) | 7 50 a m | 3 45 p m |
| Leave Marietta | 8 50 a m | 4 50 p m |
| Arrive Canton | 10 14 a m | 6 16 p m |
| Arrive Jasper | 11 29 a m | 7 30 p m |
| Arrive White Path | 1 14 p m | ........ |
| Arrive Murphy | 3 08 p m | ........ |

SOUTH BOUND.

| | No. 2. | No. 4. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Murphy | 9 55 a m | ........ |
| Leave White Path | 11 50 a m | ........ |
| Leave Jasper | 1 42 p m | 4 45 a m |
| Leave Canton | 3 00 p m | 6 00 a m |
| Arrive Marietta | 4 21 p m | 7 21 a m |
| Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R.R.) | 6 37 p m | 8 35 a m |

All trains daily except Sunday.
july14-dim F. B. CHANDLER, G. P. A.

CLOTHING.

James A. Anderson & Co.

Stand from Under!
LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!
Grand Clearance Sale
To make room for our Fall Stock will sell our entire Summer Stock at prices that cannot be equalled in the city for the next two weeks.
See for Yourselves and be convinced.
JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall St.

REAL ESTATE.

SAM'L W. GOODE, R. H. WILSON
ALBERT L. BECK.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
AGENTS.

$2,400
For central property, consisting of two lots. One is 158x93 feet, and has three good street fronts, and the other is about 80x100 feet. On the property is one good 3-room cottage and three 2 room houses, all well rented. There is room for several more good houses. Here is a good chance to build up a piece of property that will pay a handsome interest on the investment. Street car ½ block.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

This is One of the Very Best BARGAINS We Have Offered This Season
$650.00
For a level vacant lot 50x125 feet, on Pine street, which is paved in front of this lot, and has on it water and gas mains. The neighborhood is good and the location one that is improving rapidly. Owner has a note in bank that must be met, and this lot must be sold to pay it. It is offered for less than it cost several years ago.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Beautiful West End Lot
AT A SACRIFICE.
$850.00
For Level Lot 50x200 ft to a 10 feet alley on Gordon street, in same block with Academy, the best part of West End, neighborhood unexcelled.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the style and firm name of Morgan & Mathews has been dissolved by mutual consent. James H. Mathews retiring and A. P. Morgan continuing the business and will pay all indebtedness of the old firm and collect all claims due the same.
A. P. MORGAN,
JAS. H. MATHEWS

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE FIRM I take this method of extending my thanks to all our patrons and ask a continuance of the same to my former partner who I can cheerfully recommend to the full confidence of the public.
JAS. H. MATHEWS.
mon,wed

The Georgia Pacific Railway Company.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 25th, 1888.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF the state of Mississippi except as regards persons from yellow fever infected districts is hereby withdrawn.
B. F. WYLY, JR., GEO. S. BARNUM,
General Agent. Gen. Pass. Agent.
aug26 1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

## WATCHES!

For the coming week we shall offer an unusually large and attractive stock from which to select watch, and we confidently assure our customer that the prices shall be as low as the lowest.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St,
top 1st col sp

— THE —

# ESTEY PIANO

Is rapidly becoming

## Most Popular Instrument

Of the present day.

SEE THEM.

CORNER BROAD AND MARIETTA ST
1st col d8th

## 44 Marietta St.




This cut represents the smallest watch made in America. It is perfect in all its parts, and embraces all improvements known in the art of watch making. We have this watch in open face or hunting case, and in different patterns of engraving. For everything first-class in watches and jewelry, come to us.

J. R. WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers and Opticians.
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.
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**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street.


## THE WEATHER REPORT

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA.

Fair, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds.

### Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, August 25.—7. p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Meridian time.

| STATIONS, | Barometer. | Thermometer. | WIND. Dew Point. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Velocity. | Rainfall. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port Eads | 30.00 | 80 | | E | 14 | .00 | Cloudy. |
| Mobile | 30.08 | 80 | 74 | S | 8 | .00 | Fair. |
| Montgomery | 30.08 | 82 | 62 | E | Light | .00 | Cloudy |
| New Orleans | 30.04 | 80 | 72 | E | Light | .01 | Clear. |
| Galveston | 30.00 | 82 | 74 | SE | 8 | .00 | Cloudy. |
| Palestine | 30.06 | 74 | 68 | SE | 6 | .01 | Cloudy. |
| Pensacola | 30.06 | 82 | 70 | SW | 6 | .00 | Clear. |
| Corpus Christi | 29.94 | 84 | 76 | SE | 20 | .02 | Cloudy. |
| Brownsville | 29.92 | 84 | 76 | S | 10 | .00 | Fair. |
| Rio Grande | 29.94 | 86 | 72 | E | 10 | .00 | Cloudy. |

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| (Central Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 a. m | 30.17 | 78 | 62 | E | 3 | .00 | Clear. |
| 7 p. m | 30.12 | 80 | 62 | SE | 6 | .00 | Clear. |

Maximum Thermometer..... 87
Minimum Thermometer..... 65
Total Rainfall..... .00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—Seventy-fifth meridian time.

| ATLANTA DISTRICT. | Max. Temp. | Min. Temp. | Rainfall |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta, Ga | 87 | 65 | .00 |
| Cartersville, Ga | 88 | 57 | .00 |
| Columbus, Ga | | | |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 89 | 60 | .00 |
| Gainesville, Ga | | | |
| Greenville, S. C | | | |
| Griffin, Ga | 85 | 64 | .00 |
| Macon, Ga | | | |
| Newnan, Ga | | | |
| Spartanburg, S. C | | | |
| Toccoa, Ga | 87 | 60 | .00 |
| West Point, Ga | 85 | 70 | .00 |

M. H. PERRY,
Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates the precipitation inappreciable.
*Trace.


WM. LYCETT'S ART SCHOOL & CHINA DECORATING WORKS,

67½ Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. [Established 1877.] Reduced prices for instruction during the summer months. Oil, water-color, crayon and china painting taught. Cool studios. Correspondence invited. Firing and Gilding China for Amateurs a Specialty. Best assortment of art material at New York prices. Practical information to young ladies desirous of teaching Decorative Art. 1stesp

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A. ERGENZINGER,
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Diamonds
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47 WHITEHALL STREET.


## THE FAR WEST.

### An Atlanta Lady Tells of Sights She Saw.

**A Glimpse of Chinatown—Riding Over the Sierras—The Beautiful Golden Gate—Afloat in Salt Lake, Etc.**

"See Naples and then die." Bathe in Salt Lake and then live!

Such buoyancy—twenty-one per cent salt, seven times as heavy as sea water, and yet such invigorating softness, such frolicsome lightness! Its gravity is only equalled by its levity. Under the stately calm of its quiet face there evidently lies an under-current of mirth-provoking mischief; due no doubt to the laughing waters of the four rivers that sing to this serene mother the merry carols of the mountains or the sunny idyls of the plain. Before you know it you are whisked off your feet in a very undignified fashion, and then begin the most absurdly frantic gyrations to regain your lost ground.

Somebody calls out "float!" and that is the easiest thing in the world if you will throw yourself into proper position and keep quiet. Another shouts: "Keep your mouth shut!" Is that easy to do when a gale of laughter is blowing around you? Indeed, if you would enjoy the full "glory and eminency of laughter," take a bath in Salt Lake with a party of novices. Neither Atlantic, Pacific nor Gulf coast can exactly reproduce the delightful sensations of bathing at Garfield beach in Utah—in that lake whose waters are blue as sapphire and clear as crystal.

HO, FOR THE SIERRAS!

Drawing up the curtain of our sleeping berth window one morning about five o'clock, we were greatly bewildered to find the train passing through a long bridge-like sort of house, whose tall cedar pillars and weatherboarded sides were different from any railway constructions with which we were familiar. There is a large window, and through it you catch a glimpse of fir-crowned heights and lofty mountain tops. Now, it is dark again; then another window, and you see a grass covered valley with huge boulders lying about in gigantic confusion. Another minute of darkness; a flash of light and the cars seem to be crawling along the edge of a precipice and across the canon. You catch the white gleam of a waterfall leaping to meet the waters below. Once more, darkness; then the train rushes into the open light of the fair, soft morning, and you realize you are on the summit of the Sierras and have been passing through the snow sheds.

Snow fences were familiar objects on the plains, but these are the first sheds we have seen. We are glad to be out of them, and we fall to comparing this entrancing, tantalizing half-asleep, half-awake first view of the Sierras with our first glimpse of the north of Ireland from the port hole of the "Furnessia," at half past two one summer morning.

Seen in that mystic twilight, no sight of land for ten days, a heavenly beauty smiled upon those emerald hills, and with joyful tears we cried: "Paradise was never fairer!"

This reminiscence is darkened by the sheds again, and so we go on mile after mile, crawling into the wooden tunnels with a shriek, and whisking out with a bound! There are forty-five miles of these corn cribs, as a Kansas man called them, over whose sloping roofs pass the mighty avalanches which sweep down the mountain sides in spring time and plunge, with thunderous thud, into the gaping chasms below. Up and up, higher and higher, toils the locomotive, until we reach Summit, 7,000 feet, the highest point in the Sierras reached by the Central Pacific railroad. The greatest altitude attained by the Union Pacific is at Sherman, Wyoming territory, 8,242 feet, while the Denver and Rio Grande railroad pierces the clouds at Marshall Pass, in the rockies, at an elevation of 10,858 feet.

But the granite peaks around raise their bald heads and weather stained faces 3,000 feet higher. There are valleys nestling in their heights, broad smiling meadows, pasture lands for large herds of cattle during the summer, and mining towns are scattered all along the route.

But the mountains are not so pierced and scarred with shafts and miners' "tappings" as in Clear Creek Canon, Colorado. We see placer mining and hydraulic mining with ditches and flumes carrying the water from the region of perpetual snows, over the hills to the claims below. The long, high and narrow flume, we are told, is called "a tele. grap'h."

And now we come to Cape Horn, the grandest scene on the whole route, where the train runs along a granite corridor, high up the mountain side and peer over an awful chasm into the valley below with frightful boldness. The panorama of precipice and cloud, of opposing heights and peaceful valleys and silver streams is magnificent. We go rapidly down and soon reach the fruit belt of the state; fruit farms and vineyards and vegetable gardens and stock are seen on every hand.

And now the famous valley of the Sacramento smiles before us in its splendid fertility, with its almost limitless orchards, and level wheat fields stretching away miles on miles to the distant horizon.

THE GOLDEN GATE.

"There! there lies the golden gate between those points of land," said a courteous member of the reception committee who had come as far as Benicia—over thirty miles—to welcome the southern party.

A long cherished desire was fulfilled. The sweet salt breeze from the ocean blew through the gate, and the blue waters of the beautiful bay kissed the feet of San Francisco, This queenly city is set on a hill, or rather on many hills, three of which are nearly 400 feet high. The approach from Oakland at night is especially fine, when you see the steep streets running down from the plateau to the water's edge illuminated with the long lines of lights. That highest joint to the right is Telegraph Hill and that tall building in the center, rising above all others is the Palace hotel. Flying up hill and down hill on those cable cars—how exhilaratiug it is—wearing warm wraps in July, we saw the sights of this city that is built of wood, except the business portion. Nob Hill and Sutro Heights, beautiful by nature and beautiful by art, and Cliff house and Seal Rocks and Golden Gate park are visited.

And all the while the marvelous profusion of flowers delights the eye, haliotropes and fuchsias, scarlet geraniums and blue lobelias, blooming with a prodigal richness that is enchanting. But the point of most interest to us is

CHINATOWN.

With a policeman and a guide we thread the mazes of Chinatown, with its teeming population of 25,000 Celestials. The whole town seems at night to be literally promenading out of doors except the feminine inhabitants, only two of whom we saw on the streets, the rest peering from behind barred iron gratings or strong wire blinds at the motley crowd passing to and fro. The fish market, the vegetable stalls, the "curio" stores, the opium shops, where we saw the proprietors carefully weighing the black, molasses-looking liquid to the eager customers; the restaurants, where we saw Chinamen sitting round tables and eating from crimson bowls with their chop sticks, and in one of which—beautifully furnished with odd-shaped ebony chairs and tables inlaid with silver—we drank tea and ate dainty comfits fit for the "Celestial" gods. A pig-tailed Chinaman attended us with all the impressiveness of the head waiter at the Palace hotel, and said "waitee, waitee" for the tea to cool.

We heard that the next night he and one of his fellow servants, in the same restaurant, was killed by the owner for failing to report the right change.

Standing with the guide on the flower-decked upper gallery of this building and looking down upon the strange scene, with its odd jargon, we remarked upon the peaceable appearance of the people.

"Why, right down the street there," he replied, "occurred the bloodiest riot I ever witnessed—a regular fight between the rival secret societies, who are at bitter enmity."

In further conversation, he said:

"They are no good, no good; they are treacherous, mean, cowardly. I have never known a Chinaman I would trust."

And this opinion you hear reiterated again and again. The intensity of prejudice against the mild-eyed "Heathen Chinee," with the smile that is bland and peculiar, among laboring men especially, is incredible—almost as difficult of belief as the crowded, stifling, filthy condition of their lodgings.

(MRS.) BAYLOR STEWART.

GENIAL DICK DOW.

**He is Back in Atlanta Again, Beaming with Smiles.**

Dick Dow is back.

He was yesterday the centre of many admiring groups, who listened with interest to his stories of adventure and travel.

Since Dick has become a figure in national politics his movements are watched with interest. He is an enthusiastic Harrison man, and is now prepared to stump the district as republican elector.

It will be an interesting bout—the discussion of public issues between Dick Dow and Jim Gray. They both stand high as far as stature is concerned, and they are both loaded.

So look out for the fun ahead.


Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Try it.

CONSTIPATION

IS CAUSED BY A TORPID LIVER—NOT enough bile being excreted from the blood to produce nature's own cathartic. The treatment of Constipation does not consist merely in unloading the bowels. The medicine must not only act as a purgative, but be a tonic as well, and not produce after its use greater costiveness. To secure a regular habit of body without changing the diet or disorganizing the system




"My attention, after suffering with Constipation for two or three years, was called to Simmons Liver Regulator, and, having tried almost everything else, concluded to try it. I first took a wineglassful and afterwards reduced the dose to a teaspoonful, as per directions, after each meal. I found that it had done me so much good that I continued it until I took two bottles. Since then I have not experienced any difficulty. I keep it in my house and would not be without it, but have no use for it, it having cured me."—GEO. W. SIMS, Assistant Clerk Superior Court, Bibb county, Ga.

**Be Not Imposed Upon!**

Examine to see that you get the genuine, distinguished from all frauds and imitations by our red Z trade mark on front of wrapper, and on the side the seal and signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co.
nov19—mon wed rri top col nrm or folrnm wky

Tuesday — Closing night at Chautauqua. Grandest illumination of grounds ever seen. Fireworks. Closing address by the Hon. H. W. Grady, on "Cranks, Croakers and Creditors." Extra trains on every schedule.


AT THE WEEKLY DRAWING

**Of the J. P. Stevens & Bro. Watch Club Co. Tuesday Afternoon,**

The following numbers were drawn:

| | |
|---|---|
| Club No. 1, No. 49, Gold gents' watch | $50 00 |
| Club No. 2, No. 44, Gold gents' watch | 75 00 |
| Club No. 3, No. 27, Gold gents' watch | 50 00 |
| Club No. 4, No. 4, Gold gents' watch | 50 00 |
| Club No. 5, No. 17, Gold gents' watch | 50 00 |
| Club No. 6, No. 50, Gold gents' watch | 50 00 |
| Club No. 7, No. 23, Gold ladies' watch | 50 00 |
| Club No. 8, No. 11, Gold ladies' watch | 50 00 |

Club No. 9 is forming now. Come and join, and get a gold, 14 karat, full jeweled watch for $1 per week.

Remember, this is not an installment plan, and we guarantee to save you $10 on each watch you buy in our clubs. Ladies' watches and diamonds on the same plan. The names and addresses of all the parties holding the above numbers can be furnished at our store. The J. P. Stevens & Bro. Watch Club Co., H. R. Caulfield, Manager.


Peace on earth and good will towards all men, is how you feel when you light a Grand Republic Cigarro or Buffo. Sold by all reliable dealers.


SPECIAL NOTICE.

**Change of Schedule.**

Until further notice, on account of the almost entire cessation of Florida travel, occasioned by the yellow fever scare, the East Tennessee train leaving Atlanta at 7:25 p. m. will not run further south than Macon. Returning, it will leave Macon at 8 a. m. instead of 3:30 a. m., and arrive Atlanta 11:30 a. m. Schedules north of Atlanta remain unchanged.


Tuesday — Closing night at Chautauqua. Grandest illumination of grounds ever seen. Fireworks. Closing address by the Hon. H. W. Grady, on "Cranks, Croakers and Creditors." Extra trains on every schedule.



The Grand Republic Cigarros are the standard cigars of the United States that is sold for five cents. Verdict of the people. Sold by all reliable dealers.


ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**For Representative.**

We are authorized to announce the name of W. H. VENABLE as a candidate for the Legislature from Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination. tf

JAMES F. O'NEILL is announced as a candidate for the house of representatives from Fulton county bject to a democratic primary if one is held.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

**Stockholders of the Atlanta Starch Company.**

In accordance with the vote of directors at the meeting held 18th day of August, 1888, an assessment of twenty per cent on each share—(Ten Dollars) on the capital stock of the company, has been called—and must be paid in thirty days, on 18th September, 1888, to the secretary. By order of the board of directors. A. FRIESLEBEN, Sec'y.
sun, turs, fri Office 11½ and 13 Broad St.

**Masonic Notice.**

A regular convocation of Mount Zion R. A. Chapter No. 16, will be held tonight, at 8 o'clock, for usual business and work in the M. and P. M. degrees. All R. A. Masons are cordially invited. By order of J. C. BANCROFT, H. P.
OTTO SPAHR, Secretary.


The way to get rich is to settle down to something and stick to it. Grand Republic Cigarros and Buffos will stand this pressure. Sold by all reliable dealers.



Tuesday — Closing night at Chautauqua. Grandest illumination of grounds ever seen. Fireworks. Closing address by the Hon. H. W. Grady, on "Cranks, Croakers and Creditors." Extra trains on every schedule.



PHOENIX BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed the by heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.
5 or 8p fol and n rm

Every Case Guaranteed

BEWARE OF THE KNIFE,

Ye Poor Sufferers of Rectal Diseases.

But come and investigate the merits of a perfectly painless system of RECTAL TREATMENT as practiced by me, and learn to shun and abhor the antiquated method of the knife, which either kills right out or makes the victims of the cruel system suffer the pangs of the damned while life lasts.

Hundreds of patients have been under my treatment in this city for piles, protruding and bleeding, as well as internal piles, without one moment's loss of time from their business, and with infallible success in every instance.

The same happy results have accompanied my treatment for all other rectal diseases and

FISTULA IN ANO.

This dreaded bugbear yields like a charm to a perfectly painless procedure which has never failed to cure when patiently persevered in, undisturbed by intermeddlers. I extend a cordial invitation to all who may need my services in this specialty, and have the indorsement of many of our best citizens, to some of which I have been known for nearly forty years. Notice my address,

M. L. LITCHTENSTADT, M. D.,
Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerhoff System, room No. 9, Centennial building.
Correspondence solicited. 8p


ALONZA C. MARTIN VS. NANCY M. MARTIN. Libel for divorce in Fulton Superior Court. Fall term, 1888. It appearing to the court by the return of the sheriff in the above stated case that the defendant does not reside in said county, and it further appearing she does not reside in this state, it is therefore ordered by the court that service be perfected on the defendant by the publication of this order once a month for two months before the next term of this court in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a newspaper published in Fulton county, Georgia. Granted June 18, 1887.

JOHN A. WIMPY, Plaintiff's attorney. MARSHALL J. CLARK, Judge.
A true extract from the minutes.
nu-92u101yle C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES

**A Proclamation, by John B. Gordon, Governor of Georgia.**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, July 26, 1888.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of 1886-1887 passed the following Act, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, in reference to amendments of that instrum ut:

An Act to amend Part I of Section II of Article VI of the Constitution of this State, so as to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of this State from three to five, to consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the Constitution of this State be amended by adding after the words "Chief Justice," in the 2nd line of the 1st paragraph of Section II, article vi, thereof, the words, "and four Associate Justices," in lieu of the words in said line, "and two Associate Justices," so that said paragraph when amended shall read:

The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. A majority of the court shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. II. Be it further enacted, That whenever the above proposed amendment to the constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the men elected to each of the two houses of the general assembly, the governor shall, and he is hereby authorized and instructed, to cause said amendment to be published in at least two newspapers in each congressional district in the state for the period of two months next preceding the time of holding the next general election.

SEC. III. Be it further enacted, That the above proposed amendment shall be submitted for ratification or rejection to the electors of this state at the next general election to be held after publication as provided for in the second section of this Act, in the several election districts of this state, at which election every person shall be entitled to vote, who is entitled to vote for members of the general assembly. All persons voting at said election in favor of adopting the proposed amendment to the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For ratification of the amendment of Paragraph I, Section II, of Article VI of the Constitution," and all persons opposed to the adoption of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against ratification of the amendment of Paragraph I, of Section II, of Article VI of the Constitution." n

SEC. IV. Be it further enacted, That the governor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the submission of the amendment proposed in the first section of this act to a vote of the people, as required by the constitution of this state, in par. 1, sec. 1 of article 13, and by this act, and, if ratified, the governor shall, when he ascertains such ratification from the secretary of state, to whom the returns shall be referred, in the same manner as in cases of elections for members of the general assembly, to count and ascertain the result, issue his proclamation for the period of thirty days announcing such result and declaring the amendment ratified.

SEC. V. If the amendment to the constitution, provided by this act, shall be agreed to by the general assembly, and ratified by the people, as provided by the constitution and by this act, then it shall be the duty of the general assembly of this state, convening next after such ratification, to proceed to elect (after the proclamation of the governor, provided in section four of this act), two additional associate justices of the supreme court, who shall hold said office for six years from the first day of January, 1889, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. VI. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved October 22d, 1887.

Now, therefore, I, John B. Gordon, governor of said state, do issue this proclamation hereby declaring that the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution is submitted for ratification or rejection to the voters of the state qualified to vote for members of the general assembly at the general election to be held on Wednesday, October 3d, 1888, as provided in said act.

JOHN B. GORDON, Governor.
JAMES T. NISBET, Secretary Executive Department.
July29-9 mon.


When you light a Grand Republic Cigarro or Buffo it makes you feel so happy that it is hard to tell whether you are in the flesh or in the spirit. Sold by all reliable dealers.


HEALTH OF OUR CITY.

**Why We Have Such a Healthy City and Why it Will Likely Remain So.**

In the first place we have, as it were, "a city set upon a hill," which always gives many advantages in a sanitary point of view. It makes a natural drainage equal in many respects to the finished cities in low, flat, marshy sections. Another thing, our efficient board of health has not been slow in always looking, not only to the present, but the condition of the health of our citizens, and have so arranged as to make their work of a permanent nature, so that each year, notwithstanding the rapid growth of the city, we have a city in a much better and healthier condition than the year preceding. The air is fresh and bracing, nights cool and pleasant, which makes sleep sweet and refreshing, and if our people will only look a little after their health, and when they find the least giving way, either mentally or physically, will call on their druggist for doctor wooly's Invigorine and take it they will not only be happy and bright, but healthy and stout. Ask your nearest neighbor about this and see if they do not bear us out in this.

HEALTH.


CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT NOW READY.

THE FALL SEASON FAIRLY OPENED.

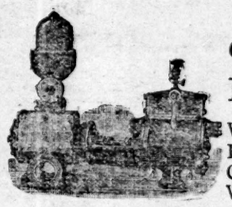
We invite your inspection to the largest and most complete line of Fine Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cloths, etc., that we have ever offered. Call early and leave your order.

Immense Stock! Exclusive Styles!

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42 and 44 Whitehall St.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,



MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies
MACHINERY and TOOLS
Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen Wire Rope. 62 SOUTH BROAD ST.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Glazed and enameled Tile Hearths and Facings, Hard Wood and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Plain and Fancy Grates,
GAS FIXTURES,
Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Baby Carriages. Agents for Knowles's Steam Pump, Climax Gas Machine, Otto Gas Engine, Hancock Inspirators, Wrought Iron Pipe for Water and Gas. ATLANTA, GA.

COAL!

If you wish the best, most elegant and lumpiest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we furnish it. And it is our pride to give 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you will CERTAINLY get it. We also have a large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on the way. Don't buy until you get our prices.

SEWER PIPE, DRAIN PIPE, CHINNEY TOPS, Plasterer's Hair, LIME! PLASTER PARIS, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, MARBLE DUST.

CEMENTS!

SCIPLE SONS,
ATLANTA, GA.

MUSTANG LINIMENT.




Do not buy any more "Poor Rubber Hose," but put your money in the

"Spiral" Cotton Hose.




Lighter, cheaper and better than the best rubber hose.

Made on the same principle as the rubber-lined hose used in fire departments, which last for years. The cotton duck used in all rubber hose draws in water, wherever exposed, as a wick absorbs oil, and being confined by rubber generates a sulphurous gas, quickly destroying the best rubber hose. The "Spiral" Hose, having no outside covering to imprison the moisture, will dry like a towel.

There are imitations, so buy only that which has one red line running through it, and which is branded "Spiral," patented March 30, '80. If your dealer does not have it in stock, let him get it.

*Sample mailed to any address for six cents.*

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO., Sole M'f'rs
234 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
222 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
june15—dtf e o d

Pay Your City Tax

Now and avoid the great rush in the last few days. You can now be waited on with some ease and satisfaction. Don't wait longer.

R. J. GRIFFIN,
fol meetings C. T. C.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SPECIAL RATES

During September and October at the

Cliff House and Cottages, Tallulah Falls,

SCOFIELD BROS., Managers.

Excursion tickets from Atlanta to the Falls good from Saturday morning till Monday night, $3.35; from Athens, $2.55. aug 25 tf

Ocean Hotel, Brunswick Ga.

HAS BEEN NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished throughout. Table supplied with every luxury the market affords. Special rates to parties visiting St. Simons and Cumberland Islands. Call on or address J. R. LATIMORE, sun wed sun Proprietor.

WARM SPRINGS,

Meriwether County, Georgia.

ON THE GEORGIA MIDLAND RAILROAD

—Between Atlanta and Columbus.—

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL—NO malaria; no mosquitoes. Water sure cure for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases and Rheumatism. Finest bathing in the country. Good accommodations at reasonable rates. Splendid place for Florida refugees. Apply for Circular.

Chas. L. Davis,
Proprietor.

FORTY MORE
Florida Refugees

AT CAVE SPRING, GA. FORTY FLORIDA refugees may find a pleasant mountain home, best water in the state, beautiful scenery; large, cool rooms; good table; railroad and telegraph facilities; free bus to and from all trains. Rates—$1.00 a day by week; $6.00 a week by month. Address
DR. J. C. WATTS, Prop'r.